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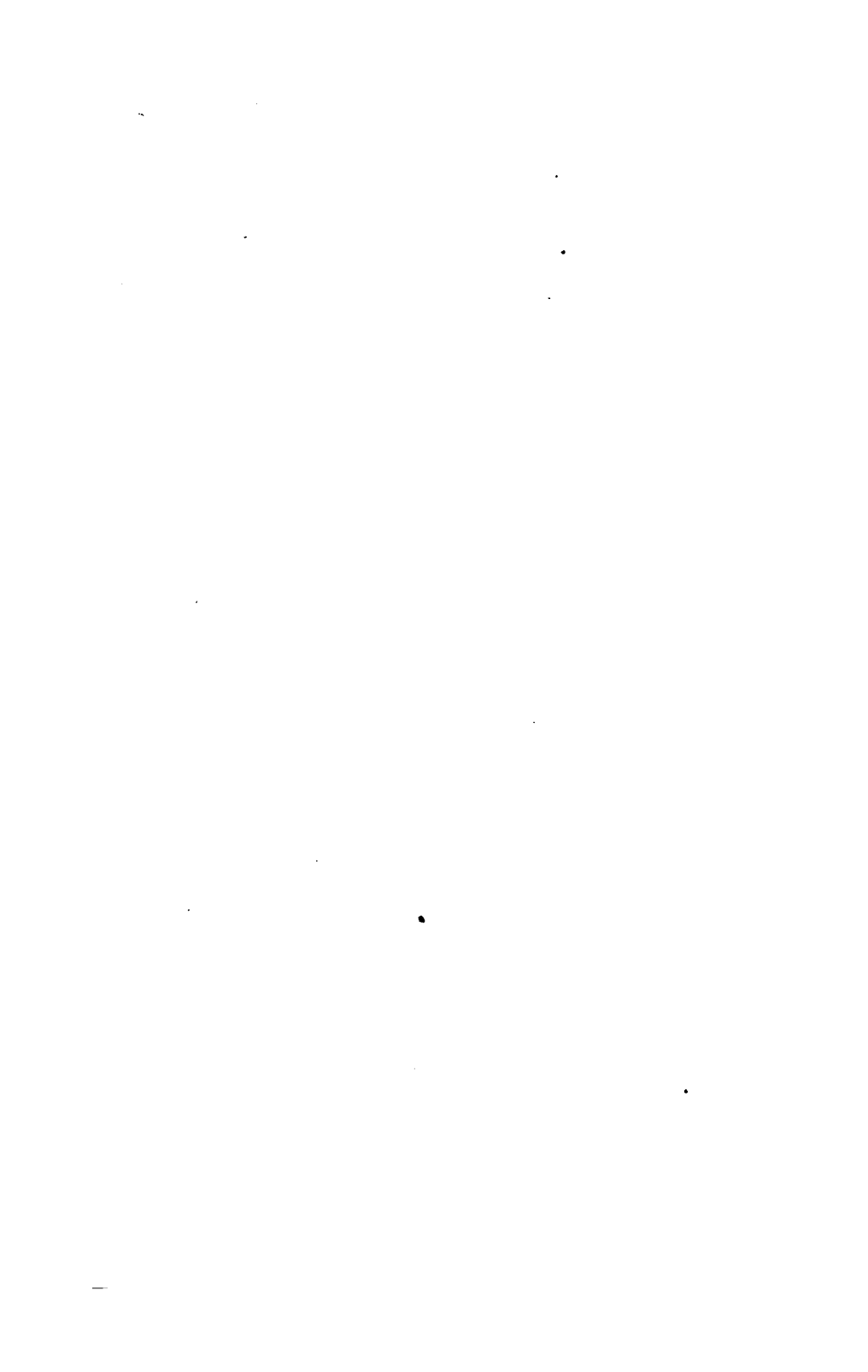
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THIS little book has been prepared by a schoolmaster as a convenient piece of apparatus. It pretends to be nothing more.

CORRECTIONS.

- Page 1, line 10, read *Cyclopædia of Universal History*.
“ 25, year 690, for *of France*, read *in France*.
“ 33, line 17, for 58 read 50.
“ 33, line 18, for *Guttenburg*, read *Gutenberg*, and dele *and Faust*.
“ 42, line 12, for 1570, read 1571.
“ 44, line 3, for 1618, read 1617.
“ 52, line 5, for *Thompson*, read *Thomson*.
“ 67, line 11, read, *June 15, Washington chosen Commander-in-Chief*.
“ 67, line 2, put *Party* outside of the parenthesis.
“ 114, line 31, after *days*, insert (?).
“ 125, line 13, after *Hungarians*, insert (?).
“ 128, line 4, after *which*, insert *if used with a little caution*.

ANCIENT AND MODERN CHRONOLOGY.

THE following tables, prepared for the use of a private school, are intended to aid the teachers in examining their classes, and to supply the pupils with some information which may serve them in future historical studies. They make no pretension to the completeness of a dictionary of dates. It is hoped that, so far as they go, they are accurate. For further study, the student may consult Edward Law's Rudimentary Chronology (in Weale's Series), The Cyclopædia of History (in Griffin's Series), Dawson Turner's three Analyses (of the History of Greece, of Rome, of France and England). Worcester's Historical Atlas is marked by his characteristic accuracy, and may be relied on. The Oxford Chronological Tables of History contain a mass of well-arranged facts. Miss Peabody's Manual of Chronology also will be found useful.

Chronology is sometimes divided into Ancient and Modern ; and sometimes into Ancient, Mediæval,

and Modern. The former arrangement is followed in these tables, to adapt them more easily to English history, as this is of primary importance to us, and may be familiarly known before that of other modern nations has been much studied. An American is naturally more interested in the annals of his mother country, than in those of any other portion of the Old World. In these tables, dates in the history of Continental Europe are from time to time subjoined to those which relate to England, and generally form a distinct division under the reign of each English king. American dates are marked with the letter *a*.

The chief sources of Sacred History are the Old and New Testaments and the Apocrypha. The Jewish historian Josephus is also an authority. Milman's History of the Jews and Kitto's History of Palestine may be consulted. Much information may be derived from Conybeare and Howson's Life and Epistles of St. Paul. Milman's History of Christianity may be read with profit, and Stephens's and Bartlett's Travels.

Much of the early history of the great empires and kingdoms of the ancient world is utterly lost or obscured by fabulous additions. Some of the oriental nations lay claim to an incredible antiquity, and Egyptian chronology mounts to a period too remote for certainty. A few points, however, may be noted. The builder of the great pyramid, *Suphis*, the Cheops of Herodotus, belongs to the *fourth* dynasty of Egyptian kings; the great SESOSTRIS (Rameses III.) to the *twelfth*, and his accession, according to Kenrick,

to B.C. 1388. The *Shishak* or *Sheshonk*, who was contemporary with *Rehoboam*, belongs to the *twenty-second* dynasty; and *Necho*, to whose reign is referred the supposed circumnavigation of Africa, belongs to the *twenty-sixth* dynasty, and his accession to B.C. 616. Many events in the history of Greece are beyond the reach of exact chronology; e. g. the first spread of the Grecian races, the foundation of the oldest cities, and even the fall of Troy. The Phœnician cities of Tyre and Sidon were of very high antiquity. An authoritative English work on Egypt is that of Kenrick. Heeren's *Researches* contain much valuable information, and on many points must be regarded as a standard work. Layard's and Rawlinson's discoveries in the East throw light on oriental chronology. The common manuals of ancient history are those of Worcester, Tytler, Taylor. Worcester's, in particular, is very accurate, and very well written. Dr. Schmitz has published a *Manual of Ancient History*.

A sufficiently extended introductory course in Grecian history would be Pope's or Cowper's *Homer's Iliad and Odyssey*, Sewell's *Greece*, the best of Plutarch's *Lives* in chronological order (this by all means), and a translation of Herodotus, with Smith's *School History*, and the best translations of the Greek tragedies, and of Xenophon's *Memorabilia* and *Anabasis*. For a more advanced course, the histories most in repute are those of Grote, Thirlwall, and Mitford. These authors belong to different schools, and present very different views of Grecian politics; Grote is now the leading authority, though Thirlwall's work is still in demand, while Mitford's is less in vogue than

formerly. A translation of Thucydides should be read. Much may be gleaned from the second volume of Niebuhr's Lectures on Ancient History, from Heeren's Greece, and from Jacobs's Hellas. Cole-ridge's Introduction to the Study of the Greek Poets deserves a careful reading. Read Select Lives from Smith's Dictionary of Biography, and consult Niebuhr's Lectures on Ancient Geography and Smith's Dictionary of Geography. Christopher Wordsworth's illustrated works on Greece and Williams's Views in Greece will be valuable auxiliaries. Kieper's Maps are beautifully executed and are very highly esteemed. The Maps of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge have long been favorably known. Cookesley's Map of Ancient Athens with its full Index is very valuable. Commit to memory Milton's description of Athens in the Paradise Regained, Byron's Isles of Greece, and some passages of Childe Harold.

For an elementary course in Roman history, Miss Sewell's Rome, Schmitz's Roman History or Liddell's Roman History, and (by all means) Plutarch's Lives in chronological order will suffice. A more advanced course should include Arnold's History of Rome, and that of the later Roman Commonwealth, Middleton's Life of Cicero, Abeken's Life and Letters of Cicero, Archdeacon Williams's Life of Julius Cæsar, and Niebuhr's Lectures on Roman History, with a translation of Tacitus, and Select Lives from Smith's Dictionary of Biography. Sismondi's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, or Cooke Taylor's Overthrow of the Roman Empire, and select chapters from Gibbon

may follow. Read, also, Macaulay's *Lays of Rome* and the *Fourth Canto of Childe Harold*. Cookesley's *Map of Ancient Rome* is excellent, and much information may be derived from *Eaton's Rome in the Nineteenth Century*, *Murray's Handbook*, and *Gell's Rome and its Environs*. *Zumpt's Annales* is a very useful chronological work.

A good introductory history of England is very much needed, but is not likely to be soon furnished. *Worcester's History* is excellent, but is intended to be only a sketch. *Goldsmith's History* is not without the peculiar merits of its author's style, but it is very imperfect. *Keightley's History* seems to be, on the whole, as good a compend as we have; but the American editor has taken some liberties with the original text. *Hume's History*, which terminates with the Revolution of 1688, though varying in interest and by no means free from prejudices, is in so many respects skilfully executed, that it has never been superseded. Its occasional sketches of continental transactions add greatly to its value. *Mackintosh's History*, which comes down to the year 1572, must not be overlooked; and *Lingard's History*, which stops at 1688, is, notwithstanding its decided leaning to Romanism, a very able and well-written work. The *Pictorial History of England* contains much valuable information. *Macaulay's* as yet unfinished *History* properly begins with the reign of James II., but it contains a review of the preceding period. *Lord Mahon's History*, which commences with the accession of the House of Hanover, comes down to the Peace of Versailles in 1783.

Alison's History of Europe relates to the period from 1789 to 1815. He has published several volumes of a continuation of this work. His readers will not forget that he is a Tory. Neal's History of the Puritans is a magazine of curious information. The Annual Register may be consulted with advantage for local transactions and the events of the day. On the history of Scotland, the current works are Scott's Tales of a Grandfather, Scott's History, Chambers's History, Robertson's History. Much information, of course, is also to be derived from the histories of England. On the history of the Constitution, Hallam is the leading authority. Creasy has also written a History of the Constitution. Shakspeare's historical plays, and Scott's historical novels should of course be read, but not implicitly relied on. Spalding's History of English Literature, Craik's History of the English Language, and Trench's "English, Past and Present," throw light on the progress of the language. But there is no royal road to the History of Literature. The literature itself must be studied.

The common manuals of modern history are those of Worcester, Tytler, and Taylor. Russell's Modern Europe is a well-known work, and Heeren's Manual of the History of modern European States and Colonies is very well digested. Greene's History and Geography of the Middle Ages is a useful compendium, and Koeppen has written a History of the Middle Ages. Hallam's History of the Middle Ages, with Guizot's Lectures on the History of Civilization in Europe, and of Civilization in France, the

Introduction to Robertson's Charles V., and The State of Man after the Promulgation of Christianity (four volumes of the Small Books on Great Subjects), deal with all but the picturesque side of that difficult period, and that must be sought for chiefly in books which do not aspire to the grave dignity of history. (N. B. There are two extreme views of the Middle Ages; the one allows them nothing, the other claims every thing for them. Some writers use them only as a foil to set off the present age; others debase the present to glorify them. A judicious student will avoid the extravagance of both. The study of mediæval history, with the exception of the more stirring and romantic movements, the Crusades for instance, is better adapted to the experienced inquirer than to a beginner. - Mrs. Percy Sinnett's Byways of History from the Twelfth to the Sixteenth Century is an interesting and instructive book, and Gurney's Historical Sketches gives a plain but sensible account of the closing period of the Middle Ages.) In the Cabinet Cyclopædia is a series of histories, which, though not always of the highest order, may be turned to good account. Sismondi's voluminous History of France, and that of the Italian Republics, particularly the latter, have an established reputation. The second of these is abridged in the Cabinet Cyclopædia. The instructive lectures of Stephen and of Arnold, the former on the history of France, and the latter on modern history, should not be overlooked. Several other works, relating to English and other European history, will be found referred to in these tables.

Valuable collections of Historical Maps have been

published in Europe; but few, if any, in this country. Houz 's Atlas Universel is a convenient book. Old maps are often better for historical purposes than new, and may sometimes be purchased at extremely low prices.

Among the works on American history may be named Robertson's History of America, Irving's Life of Columbus, Prescott's Conquest of Mexico and Conquest of Peru, Bancroft's History, Grahame's History, Young's Chronicles, Irving's Life of Washington, Sparks's Life of Washington, Upham's Life of Washington, Life of Franklin by himself, Sparks's Life of Franklin, Sparks's American Biography, History of Boston, Frothingham's Siege of Boston, Parkman's Conspiracy of Pontiac, Hildreth's History of the United States. The chapters of Lord Mahon's History relating to American affairs should be compared with American authorities. A portion at least of Washington's Letters should be read, and Lossing's Field Book of the Revolution may sometimes be consulted with advantage. A good account of the Constitution may be found in Mansfield's Political Grammar.

A few hints may be of service to young readers. Begin the study of the history of a country with a book of moderate compass, in which the story is pleasantly told. Do not despise a book, merely because it has the appearance of having been prepared for the use of young persons. Having thoroughly mastered your first book, either pursue the general history of the country, or confine yourself to some

period which particularly interests you. Here you will need some work of greater extent and wider views. But be not satisfied with a single history of an important period. The habit of comparing authorities and opinions is a useful one, and the most correct impression may be formed of an object by studying it from different points of view. Do not spend much time on the history of *remote* antiquity, till you have learned how to deal with what is less obscure and conjectural; otherwise you may be misled by the guesses and dreams of men more ingenious than wise. Above all, beware of a surfeit of historical philosophy, so called; read diligently first for *facts*, and having learned the art of drawing inferences from them, try the conclusions reached by other inquirers. Very little is to be gained from a historian who gives you only his *opinions*. Always distrust a writer whose history appears to be written on purpose to sustain a favorite theory; he may be right, but the presumption is against him. In a word, do not read to catch the ideas of others, but think for yourself. Do not weary yourself with reading too many general histories, but try to explore some one period with special care, and particularly to acquaint yourself with its leading men; one period thus studied will serve as a key to many others. Letters, Journals, Chronicles, Memoirs, Autobiographies, Plays, Poems, Prints, Lectures, and even Novels, will not come amiss. Never trust, however, to works of fiction alone, but always hold them in check by the careful study of authentic history. No annals are so barren as not to offer these periods of peculiar interest. The ages, for example, of Pericles

in Greece, of Cicero and Cæsar at Rome, of Queen Elizabeth in England, of the French Revolution and Napoleon Bonaparte in Europe, of the American Revolution and Washington in America, are inexhaustibly rich in materials for thoughtful study. The appearance of a popular history may draw attention to a hitherto neglected or depreciated period, and give it a present interest. Such a time is that of William III. of England, and the reader of Macaulay's volumes may find it a profitable employment to explore the historian's sources of information, and acquaint himself more nearly with the characters that appear on the stage. Do not imagine that you know any thing of the history of a country, unless you are familiar with its *geography*; to this end try to find a book of *travels* in that country, or a *hand-book* for travellers. By all means keep a *map* before you; if possible, such a map as shows the geography for the time of which you are reading. Write out for yourself, as you read, a pretty full *chronology*, in a neat and portable form, and preserve it; and pay particular attention, especially in English history, to *genealogy*. Do not expect to know *all* history, or more than a very small part of it, and be not discouraged if you forget many of the details. Fix in your mind the great events and leading characters, and group other facts and persons about them. The life of one great man may be a lamp by which to read the history of his age. Be not dismayed at discrepancies; admire rather the wonderful mass of unquestioned facts preserved for us by history; and especially be not disturbed by contradictory estimates of great characters, for motives are almost always

matters of inference, and we often mistake those even of our friends and neighbors. Lastly, learn what you can about the historians whose works you read; that you may understand their prejudices and biases. (Some good remarks on the Study of History may be found in Arnold's last Lecture, and in one of the recently published Oxford Essays.)

CHRONOLOGY OF SACRED HISTORY.

B.C.

- *4004. (?) CREATION OF THE WORLD, (according to the Hebrew text).
- 2348. (?) The Deluge, (according to the Hebrew Text).
- 1921. (?) Call of ABRAHAM.
- 1491. (?) EXODUS OF THE ISRAELITES.
- 1096 (5). SAUL, first king, reigns 40 years.
- 1056 (5). DAVID, second king, reigns 40 years.
- 1016 (5). SOLOMON, third king, reigns 40 years.
- *1000 (about). THE FIRST TEMPLE. Prosperity of the Monarchy.
- 976 (5). *Revolt of the Ten Tribes.* Two kingdoms.
- 721. SHALMANESER, king of Assyria, carries the Ten Tribes captive.
- *606. NEBUCHADNEZZAR, king of Babylon, takes Jerusalem. Beginning of the *Seventy Years' Captivity.*
- 588 (or 7). Nebuchadnezzar destroys Jerusalem.
- 536. Return of the Jews, in the time of Cyrus the Great, king of Persia.
- 515. Dedication of the second Temple.
- *400 (about). MALACHI, the last of the Old Prophets.
- 330. Judæa conquered by ALEXANDER THE GREAT.

B.C.

284. (about). The Septuagint Version.

166. JUDAS MACCABÆUS.

*63. JUDÆA BECOMES DEPENDENT ON THE ROMANS. POMPEY at Jerusalem.

37-4. HEROD THE GREAT, king of Judæa.

[N. B. Herod the Great was the father of Archelaus, and of Herod Antipas who put John the Baptist to death; he was grandfather of Herod Agrippa who put to death James the brother of John, and great-grandfather of Herod Agrippa II, King of *Chalcis*, before whom Paul made his defence and who was the brother of Berenice and Drusilla.]

A.D.

7. Judæa annexed to the Roman province of Syria.

*30 (or 29). THE CRUCIFIXION OF CHRIST.

*70. THE FALL OF JERUSALEM.

GRECIAN CHRONOLOGY.

[N. B. To reduce the chronology by Olympiads to the common notation, *diminish* the Olympiad number by *one*, and the number for the particular year by *one*; *multiply* the *first* remainder by *four*, and *add* the *second* remainder; *subtract* the result from 776.]

The PELASGI. The HELLENES, consisting of *Dorians*, Achæans, *Ionians*, *Æolians*. *Ægialeus* founds Sicyon. CECROPS, from Egypt, founds ATHENS. CADMUS, from Phœnicia, brings letters into Greece and founds THEBES. Danaus settles in Argos. The *Argonautic Expedition*. The *War against Thebes*.

B.C.

*1184. (?) FALL OF TROY.

1104. (?) Return of the Heraclidæ.

1068. (?) Death of Codrus, last king of Athens. Medon, first Archon.

B.C.

*1000 (or 950). HOMER is supposed by some chronologists to have flourished.

*880. (?) Legislation of LYCURGUS. DIDO founds *Carthage*.

*776. FIRST OLYMPIAD BEGINS.

621 (4). Legislation of *Draco*.

606. *Nineveh* taken by the *Babylonians* and *Medes*.

600 (about). Seven Wise Men of Greece. Luxury of the Sybarites in Magna Græcia. (See Baird's Classical Manual.)

*594. Legislation of SOLON.

560 - 527. Usurpation of *Pisistratus*.

559. CYRUS THE GREAT overthrows the Median Empire.

546. Cyrus takes *Sardis*, the capital of Lydia, and de-thrones CRÆSUS.

538. CYRUS TAKES BABYLON, overthrows the Babylonian Empire, and founds the Persian Empire.

535. *Thespis* first exhibits tragedy.

550 (about). CONFUCIUS, the Chinese philosopher, flourishes. Some place ZOROASTER, the Persian philosopher, about this time. (Ormuzd and Ahriman; Zendavesta.)

531 (about). PYTHAGORAS flourishes.

525. *Conquest of Egypt* by CAMBYSES, son and successor of Cyrus.

527 - 510. Pisistratidæ at Athens. 514. Hipparchus slain in the conspiracy of *Harmodius* and *Aristogiton*.

521 - 485. DARIUS HYSTASPIS, king of *Persia*.

508. Institutions of CLISTHENES.

THUS FAR, SPARTA THE LEADING STATE IN GREECE.

*499 - 404. BRILLIANT PERIOD OF GREECE. (Say Fifth Century B. C.)

[N. B. The four leading Greek races, whether in Europe or Asia, were the Dorians, Achæans, Ionians, and Æolians. Of these, the Dorians and Ionians were the foremost; the former

being represented by the Spartans, and the latter by the Athenians. Much of the history of Greece is only the story of the rivalry of these two powers. The social and political system of the *Spartans* was founded on conquest, and though only partially aristocratic, was exclusive, the citizen being one of the conquering Dorian race; but he was regarded only as the creature and servant of the State. The *Athenian* constitution was *democratic*, and more favorable to individual development. The Spartan was grave, stern, and laconic; the Athenian, quick, lively, and talkative. The Spartans maintained their influence in Greece by *military* discipline and skill; the Athenians by *naval* superiority. Themistocles founded, and Pericles matured, this Athenian policy. When Athens lost her fleets, she fell. Sparta kept, or tried to keep, her citizen poor; she brought him up to fight for her, and made his Helots feed him. The Spartan system had an iron strength that endured for centuries; the Athenians suffered many reverses, but they have left their mark upon the world. The literature of Greece is almost wholly Ionian and Attic. Sparta is but a name.]

B.C.

- 499. *Ionians* in Asia Minor *revolt* against the Persians; are aided by the Athenians.
- 492. Unsuccessful expedition of Mardonius.
- *490. Expedition under Datis and Artaphernes. **BATTLE OF MARATHON**; MILTIADES victorious.
- 485 - 464. XERXES, king of *Persia*.
- *480. Invasion of Xerxes. *Battle of Thermopylæ*, and death of LEONIDAS. *Naval victory* of the Greeks at *Salamis*, brought about by THEMISTOCLES.
- *479. *Battle of Plataea*; Mardonius defeated by the Spartan PAUSANIAS. *Battle of Mycale* on the same day.
- 477. **COMMENCEMENT OF THE ATHENIAN ASCENDENCY.**
- 525. ÆSCHYLUS born; 495, SOPHOCLES born; 480, EURIPIDES born on the day of Salamis; 427 - 388, ARISTOPHANES flourished. ("Æschylus contributed to the victory at Salamis; the young Sophocles danced round the trophies of the victory; and Euripides was born at Salamis on the very day of the victory.")
- 471. Themistocles ostracized. Pausanias put to death.
- 466. CIMON's victories at the *Eurymedon*.

B.C.

456. HERODOTUS reads his history at the Olympic games.
Long walls of Athens.
- *444-429. AGE OF PERICLES. PHIDIAS, the Sculptor. The *Parthenon*. ASPASIA.
439. ATHENS AT THE HEIGHT OF ITS GLORY.
- *431-404. PELOPONNESIAN WAR. 429, Pericles dies of the Plague. 415, *Expedition against Syracuse*. 413, Its ruinous defeat. 415, ALCIBIADES goes over to the Spartans. 411, He is recalled from banishment. 407, He is banished again. 405, *Battle of Ægospotami*. *404, FALL OF ATHENS. *Thirty Tyrants*.
403. THRASYBULUS delivers Athens.
401. *Anabasis of Cyrus the Younger*, who falls in the battle of Cunaxa.
- *400. *Return of the Ten Thousand*, under Xenophon.
- *399. Death of SOCRATES.
394. AGESILAUS gains the battle of *Coronea*. CONON defeats the Spartan fleet near *Cnidus*.
387. The Peace of Antalcidas.
- *371. EPAMINONDAS (the greatest of Thebans) gains the battle of *Leuctra*; 362, gains the battle of *Mantineia*, but is slain.
- 359-336. Reign of PHILIP OF MACEDON.
382. DEMOSTHENES, the greatest of orators, born; 352, First Philippic; 330, Oration on the Crown; 322, Demosthenes dies; ARISTOTLE dies in the same year.
347. PLATO dies.
346. Philip terminates the *Sacred War*.
343. TIMOLEON expels Dionysius the younger from Syracuse.
- *338. *Battle of Chæronea*.
- 336-323. REIGN OF ALEXANDER THE GREAT.
335. Destruction of Thebes; 334, *Battle of the Granicus*;

B.C.

*333, of *Issus*; 331, of *Arbela* or *Gaugamela*; 332, Foundation of *Alexandria*; 330, Death of Darius Codomanus; 327, Invasion of India (the Punjab), and defeat of Porus; 326, Voyage of Nearchus; 323, Alexander dies at Babylon, aged 32.

[N. B. The victories and conquests of Alexander changed the face of the world by introducing the Greek language and civilization into the East. His leading generals divided his vast empire among them, and Ptolemy's capital, Alexandria, became, after the decline of the older cities, the centre of Grecian scholarship. It was here that the Septuagint version of the Old Testament was executed. The spread of the Greek language in the East and afterwards at Rome prepared the way for the publishing of the Gospel.]

323. PTOLEMY LAGI or Soter, king of Egypt.

312. SELEUCUS takes Babylon; founds the Syrian monarchy.

305. *Demetrius Poliorcetes* (the Besieger) lays siege to Rhodes; 295, takes Athens.

*301. *Battle of Ipsus*.

285-247. PTOLEMY PHILADELPHUS. *Septuagint Version*. THEOCRITUS, of Sicily, the father of pastoral poetry.

281-146. ACHÆAN LEAGUE. ARATUS, PHILOPÆMEN.

240. Death of Agis; 220, of Cleomenes.

197. PHILIP, king of Macedonia, defeated by FLAMININUS at *Cynoscephalæ*.

168. PERSEUS, the last king of Macedonia, defeated by ÆMILIUS PAULUS at *Pydna*.

*146. *Corinth* destroyed by MUMMIUS.

GREECE BECOMES A ROMAN PROVINCE (*Achaia*).

ROMAN CHRONOLOGY.

[N. B. To turn the year of Rome to the corresponding date before Christ, subtract the given year from 754; to a date after Christ, add the given year to 753.]

B.C.

*753. ROME FOUNDED BY ROMULUS, according to Varro; 752, according to Cato.

753 - 510. THE SEVEN KINGS. Romulus establishes Tribes, Curia, Gentes, Senate. NUMA POMPILIUS establishes the religious system. TULLUS HOSTILIUS destroys *Alba* and removes the Albans to Rome; Combat of the *Horatii and Curiatii*. ANCUS MARTIUS settles the *Latins* (Plebeians) on the *Aventine*; builds the old prison. L. TARQUINIUS PRISCUS undertakes great public works. SERVIUS TULLIUS divides the people into *classes*. L. TARQUINIUS SUPERBUS abrogates the Servian constitution; *is expelled*. AN ARISTOCRATIC REPUBLIC IS ESTABLISHED.

509 - 451. ROME UNDER CONSULS. *Lex Valeria* (508) de provocatione (*appeal to the people*). War with PORSENNA; Cocles, Scævola, Clælia. TITUS LARTIUS, first Dictator. *Battle of Lake Regillus*, and end of the Tarquinian Wars. SECESSION OF THE PLEBS TO MONS SACER; *first tribunes of the Plebeians*. *Corioli* taken from the Volsci. CORIOLANUS exiled. SP. CASSIUS proposes an agrarian law; is put to death. Slaughter of the 300 Fabii at the *Cremëra*. LAW OF PUBLILIUS VOLERO (471). Dictatorship of CINCINNATUS.

*451. DECEMVIRS APPOINTED; 451, 450, LAWS OF THE TWELVE TABLES (at first Ten) promulgated. 449. Death of *Virginia*. Second Secession of the Plebeians. Abolition of the Decemvirate. CONSULS AGAIN.

445. *Lex Canuleia* permits intermarriage between Patricians and Plebeians.

B.C.

444. MILITARY TRIBUNES WITH CONSULAR POWER.

439. SP. MÆLIUS put to death by Servilius Ahala.

406. Roman soldiers first receive pay.

396. CAMILLUS takes VEII; 391, Camillus banished.

*390. *Battle of Allia. Rome sacked by the Gauls, but saved by Manlius and Camillus.*

367. THE THREE LICINIAN LAWS; the first abates the debts of the plebeians; the second regulates the occupation of the public lands (hence called an agrarian law); the third gives one of the two consulships to the plebeians.

366. FIRST PLEBEIAN CONSUL; 356, dictator; 351, censor; 337, prætor.

362 (about). Self-devotion of M. CURTIUS.

361. Combat of T. Manlius Torquatus; 349, of M. Valerius Corvus.

343-290. THREE SAMNITE WARS; 321, Affair of the CAUDINE FORKS.

340-338. *Latin War.* Manlius puts his son to death, and DECIUS devotes himself to death, (an example followed by his son in 295, in the third Samnite War).312. Appius Claudius Cæcus commences the *Via Appia*.

310. Etruscan War; 290, Sabine War; 285, Gallic War.

286. Last Secession of the Plebs. The HORTENSIAN LAW establishes the legislative power of the tribes. Progress of democracy.

281-272. *War with PYRRHUS*, king of Epirus, and the Tarentines. Battles of Heraclea, Asculum, *Beneventum*. *Subjugation of Southern Italy.* CAIUS FABRICIUS. DENTATUS.

[N. B. The inhabitants of Southern Italy were of Greek extraction. Hence their recourse to Pyrrhus.]

*264-241. FIRST PUNIC WAR. 260, Great naval victory of DULIUS. 255, REGULUS taken prisoner in Africa. 250, Regulus sent to Rome. 241, *Naval victory off the Ægates*; peace concluded; *Sicily, the first Roman province.*

B.C.

234. Temple of Janus shut for the first time since the reign of Numa.
229. Illyrian War.
- *222. MARCELLUS defeats the Gauls and gains the *spolia opima*. *Gallia Cisalpina*, a province.
219. HANNIBAL (son of Hamilcar) takes Saguntum in Spain.
- *218-201. SECOND PUNIC WAR. 218, Hannibal crosses the Alps and gains the *battles of the Ticinus and the Trebia*; 217, is victorious at *Lake Trasimenus*; 216, at *Cannæ*; 215, is defeated at *Nola*. *212, *Syracuse* taken by Marcellus, and ARCHIMEDES slain. 211-206, P. CORN. SCIPIO (afterwards *Africanus*) victorious in Spain. 207, *Hasdrubal*, Hannibal's brother, defeated at the *Metaurus in Umbria*. 204, Scipio lands in Africa. 203, Hannibal quits Italy for Africa. *202, *Scipio victorious at Zama*. 201, Peace.
197. FLAMININUS defeats *Philip*, king of Macedonia, at *Cynoscephalæ*, and proclaims (196) the independence of Greece.
190. L. CORN. SCIPIO (afterwards *Asiaticus*) defeats *Antiochus*, king of Syria, at the battle of *Magnesia*.
168. ÆMILIUS PAULUS defeats *Perseus*, king of Macedonia, at *Pydna*. *Macedonia a Roman province*.
184. M. PORCIUS CATO, censor, ("D. e. C."). Death of PLAUTUS, the comic writer.
169. Death of ENNIUS, the father of Latin epic poetry, by birth a Greek of southern Italy.
159. Death of TERENTIUS (Terence), the comic poet.
- *149-146. THIRD PUNIC WAR. 148, Death of Masinissa, king of Numidia, and of Cato Censorius. 147, P. CORN. SCIPIO (*Africanus Minor*), son of Æmilius Paulus (and hence called Æmilianus), but adopted son of the son of the elder Scipio, takes the conduct of the war.
- *146. Scipio destroys *Carthage*, and Mummius takes *Corinth*. (*Greece becomes a Roman province under the name of Achaia*.)

[N. B. The conquest of Magna Græcia, Sicily, and Greece, produced a powerful effect on Roman manners. This influence, while it refined the national taste and created a new literature, contributed not a little to the frightful corruption of the later commonwealth and the empire.

Græcia capta ferum victorum cepit, et artes
Intulit agresti Latio.]

B.C.

133. *Numantia* destroyed by Scipio. Death of *Attalus*, who makes the Roman people his heir. AGRARIAN LAW AND DEATH OF TIBERIUS GRACCHUS, (son of Cornelia, daughter of Scipio the elder). P. Scipio Nasica.
121. Death of C. GRACCHUS. L. Opimius.
- *111. *Jugurthine War* begins. Metellus, C. Marius, L. Corn. Sulla.
- *106. Jugurtha taken. M. TULLIUS CICERO and CN. POMPEIUS MAGNUS born.
- 102-1. MARIUS defeats the *Teutones and Cimbri*.
- *100. Birth of C. JULIUS CÆSAR.
- 90-88. *Social (Marsic, Italian) War*.
- 88-63. Wars with MITHRIDATES, king of Pontus. Sulla, Lucullus, Pompey.
- *88. FIRST CIVIL WAR. MARIUS AND SULLA.
86. Death of Marius in his seventh consulship.
82. Sulla dictator; *first Proscription*. 79, Sulla resigns; 78, dies.
- 73-71. *Servile War*; the gladiator SPARTACUS chief of the insurgents.
66. Pompey ends the war against the *Pirates*.
- *63. CICERO CONSUL. He suppresses *Catiline's conspiracy*. Death of Mithridates. Birth of OCTAVIUS, afterwards AUGUSTUS.
- *60. FIRST TRIUMVIRATE; CÆSAR, POMPEY, CRASSUS.
59. *Cæsar consul*; carries an agrarian law.
58. *Clodius tribune*. *Cicero goes into exile*; 57, is recalled.
53. Crassus (the *richest* Roman of his time) defeated and slain by the Parthians.

B.C.

- 52. Clodius killed by Milo.
- 51. Death of T. LUCRETIVS CARUS, author of the poem *De Rerum Natura*. 47 (about), Death of the lyric poet C. VALERIUS CATULLUS.
- *58-50. *Gallie War*. Great victories of Cæsar. *He invades Britain*.
- *49. CÆSAR CROSSES THE RUBICON, AND THE GREAT CIVIL WAR BEGINS.
- *48. *Pompey defeated by Cæsar at Pharsalia*. Murder of Pompey near the coast of Egypt.
- 47. Alexandrine War ended; Defeat of Pharnaces, ("V. V.") 46, African War ended; *Battle of Thapsus and death of CATO at Utica*. 45, Spanish War, and *battle of Munda*. Cæsar dictator for life.
- *46. Cæsar reforms the *Calendar*. 45, Julian Era.
- *44. *Cæsar assassinated*, 15 March, (Ides).
- *43. SECOND TRIUMVIRATE; OCTAVIANUS (great nephew and adopted son of Julius Cæsar), MARCUS ANTONIUS, LEPIDUS. Second Proscription. *Murder of Cicero*.
- *42. *Battles of Philippi* and death of CASSIUS and BRUTUS.
- 38. Octavianus marries Livia.
- *31. BATTLE OF ACTIUM. Octavianus master of the world.
- 30. Death of ANTONIUS and CLEOPATRA. Egypt becomes a Roman province.
- 30 (about). THE REPUBLIC IS CHANGED TO A MONARCHY. AGE OF AUGUSTUS. MÆCENAS; VIRGIL; HORACE; OVID; LIVY; VARRO.
- 27. *Octavianus* takes the title of *Augustus*. *Pantheon* built by AGRIPPA.
- 25. Temple of Janus shut.
- 23. Death of MARCELLUS, (Virg. *Æn.* VI.).
- 19. Death of P. VIRGILIUS MARO.
- 12. Death of AGRIPPA.
- 8. Death of MÆCENAS and of Q. HORATIUS FLACCUS.

B.C.

4. **BIRTH OF CHRIST**, four (or five) years before the Christian Era.

A.D.

9. Defeat of *Varus* by the Germans under **HERMANN** (**ARMINIUS**).
- *14. Death of Augustus. Accession of **TIBERIUS**, son of Livia and adopted son of Augustus.
17. Death of **T. LIVIUS**, the historian.
18. Death of **P. OVIDIUS NASO**.
19. Death of **GERMANICUS CÆSAR**, nephew of Tiberius.
26. Tiberius withdraws to *Capreae*.
31. *Fall of Sejanus*. (Ben Jonson's *Sejanus*.)
37. Accession of **CAIUS CÆSAR (CALIGULA)**, son of Germanicus. 41, Accession of **CLAUDIUS**, brother of Germanicus. 54, Accession of **NERO**, grandson of Germanicus, and son of Agrippina, fourth wife of Claudius.
55. Murder of Britannicus, son of Messalina, third wife of Claudius; 60, of Agrippina; 62, of Octavia, Nero's wife; 65, **LUCAN** the author of the *Pharsalia*, and **SENECA** the philosopher, put to death. *64, *Conflagration of Rome, and first Persecution of the Christians*. The Golden Palace.
68. Accession of **GALBA**; 69, of **OTHO** and **VITELLIUS**.
- 69–96. **FLAVIAN EMPERORS**. 69, Accession of **VESPASIAN**. In this period flourished **JUVENAL** the great satirist, and **JOSEPHUS** the Jewish historian.
- *70. *Titus takes Jerusalem*.
- *79. Accession of **TITUS**. Destruction of *Herculaneum* and *Pompeii*.
80. Titus completes the *Flavian Amphitheatre (Colosseum or Coliseum)*.
81. Accession of **DOMITIAN**.
- 96–180. **THE FIVE GOOD EMPERORS**. 96, **NERVA**. 98, **TRAJAN**. 117, **HADRIAN**; *Mausoleum Hadriani*, the burial-place of several emperors,

A.D.

- now the Castle of S. Angelo. 138, ANTONINUS PIUS. 161, MARCUS AURELIUS ANTONINUS, *the Philosopher*. — At this time flourished TACITUS, the greatest of Roman historians.
193. The Prætorian Guards *sell* the imperial dignity to *Didius*.
244. FIRST INVASION OF THE GOTHs.
270. Accession of AURELIAN. 273, Defeat and captivity of ZENOBIa, queen of *Palmyra*; death of LONGINUS.
284. Accession of DIOCLETIAN. 303, *Tenth Persecution of the Christians*. 305, Diocletian abdicates and retires to *Salona*.
- 306 – 337. CONSTANTINE THE GREAT, emperor. 312, He is converted to Christianity.
- *325. Council of Nice. CHRISTIANITY THE RELIGION OF THE EMPIRE.
330. Seat of Government transferred to *Constantinople*.
- 361 – 363. JULIAN the Apostate, emperor.
376. *The Goths settle in Thrace*.
- 378 – 395. Reign of THEODOSIUS THE GREAT.
- *395. FINAL SEPARATION OF THE EASTERN AND WESTERN EMPIRES.
410. ALARIC THE GOTH takes and plunders *Rome*.
- 445 – 452. ATTLA THE HUN (*Scourge of God*) ravages the Roman Empire; 451, is defeated at *Chalons* by AETIUS.
452. *Foundation of Venice* by a band of fugitives.
455. GENSERIC, THE VANDAL king, sacks Rome.
- 456 – 72. Ricimer, the King-maker.
- *476. *Augustulus* deposed by *Odoacer*, King of the *Heruli*.
OVERTHROW OF THE WESTERN EMPIRE. BEGINNING OF THE MIDDLE AGES.
- 527 – 565. Reign of JUSTINIAN THE GREAT. Victories of BELISARIUS. The *Corpus Juris Civilis* (Code, Digest or Pandects, Institutes, etc.). Church of St. Sophia.

A.D.

1204-1261. *French or Latin Emperors* at Constantinople.

- *1453. *Constantinople taken by the Turks.* OVERTHROW OF THE EASTERN (BYZANTINE, LOWER) EMPIRE. END OF THE MIDDLE AGES.

MODERN CHRONOLOGY.

B. C.

- [*55. JULIUS CÆSAR's first invasion of Britain.]

A. D.

51. CARACTACUS taken prisoner. (Claudius, emperor.)
 61. BOADICEA. (Nero, emperor.)
 78-85. Administration of AGRICOLA.
 120-209. The Three Roman Walls across Britain.
 410. Britain abandoned by the Romans.
- *449-1066. ANGLO-SAXON PERIOD OF ENGLISH HISTORY.
- 449-585. *Saxon conquest of England.* HENGIST and Horsa. Scots and Picts. Angles. King ARTHUR.
597. ST. AUGUSTINE (or AUSTIN) sent into England by Pope GREGORY I. (the Great) to convert the Saxons.
- *827. EGBERT ends the *Saxon Heptarchy* (or *Octarchy*).
- *900. ALFRED THE GREAT dies.
959. Edgar. St. Dunstan.
- *1017. CANUTE THE DANE, King of England.
- *1066. *Battle of Hastings* and death of Harold II. NORMAN CONQUEST. (Chambers's Miscellany, No. 132; Bonnechose's *Quatre Conquêtes d'Angleterre*. Creasy's *Decisive Battles*.) *c 27*

- 420 (about)-752. MEROVINGIAN DYNASTY (FIRST RACE) OF FRANK KINGS. (Thierry's *Merovingians*.)

A.D.

- 481-511. Reign of CLOVIS, the true founder of the French monarchy.
- *476. Overthrow of the Western Roman empire by Odoacer.
BEGINNING OF THE MIDDLE AGES.
 (To Mediæval history belong the Feudal System, Chivalry, the Crusades, the Hanseatic League, the rise and progress of Mahometanism, etc., etc.)
- *622, July 16. **THE HEGIRA OF MAHOMET.** (Gibbon, Sismondi, Irving's Mahomet, State of Man after the Promulgation of Christianity.)
- 632-660. First caliphs; Abu-bekr, Omar, Othman, Ali.
640. Destruction of the Alexandrian Library. (?)
- 628-752. *Rois Fainéants (Sluggard Kings)* in France.
690. PEPIN D'HERISTAL, Mayor of the palace of France.
711. Defeat and death of RODERIC, the last of the Gothic kings of Spain. The Moors or Saracens in Spain. (Chambers's Misc. No. 106; Scott's and Southey's Roderick.)
- *732. **CHARLES MARTEL (SON OF PEPIN) DEFEATS THE SARACENS AT TOURS.**
 (Creasy's Decisive Battles.)
- 752-987. **CARLOVINGIAN DYNASTY (SECOND RACE; PEPIN the SHORT, first king.**
778. *Roland (Orlando)* falls at *Roncesvalles*.
- *800. **CHARLEMAGNE** crowned emperor (by the Pope), in the 33d year of his reign. HAROUN AL RASCHID (Aaron the Sage), Caliph of Bagdad, was his contemporary. (Lectures of Guizot and Stephen James's Life of Charlemagne.)
912. **ROLLO** the Norman is baptized and made Duke of Normandy. Northmen, Normans, Sea-kings.
936. **OTHO THE GREAT**, Emperor of Germany.
987. **THIRD (OR CAPETIAN) RACE OF FRENCH KINGS.** **HUGH CAPET**, first king.
- *1000. Supposed discovery of America by the Northmen.
- 1029-1204. The Normans in Southern Italy and Sicily. The **GUISCARDS.** (Gibbon.)
- 1040 (about). *Truce of God* introduced.

- A.D.
 1054. Consummation of the *Schism* of the East or of the Greek church.
 1059. *Quarrel about Investitures* begins between the popes and emperors; continues till 1122.
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NORMAN FAMILY OF ENGLISH KINGS. 1066–1154.

William I. (Conqueror), 1066–87.

Curfew, New Forest, Domesday-Book, Feudal System, Norman French. Family Quarrels. Degradation of the Saxons. (Read the account of his death, and the description of the Bayeux tapestry in Knight's Half-hours of English History; Chronicles of Merry England.)

1073–85. PONTIFICATE OF GREGORY VII. (HILDEBRAND.) 1076, He compels *Henry IV. of Germany* to do penance at his gate. (Article by Stephen in Ed. Rev. vol. 81; by Perkins in N. A. R. vol. 61.)

William II. (Rufus), 1087–1100.

Second son of William I. Slain in the New Forest. (Knight's Half-hours.)

1095–1270. THE CRUSADES. (Chambers, No. 162. Stephen's Lectures. Hallam's Middle Ages. Michaud's Crusades. Chronicles of the Crusades, in Bohn's Antiq. Libr. Choiseul-Daillecourt on the Crusades.)

*1099. GODFREY OF BOUILLON takes *Jerusalem*, and is chosen king. (Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered.)—Death of the Cid.

Henry I. (Beauclerc), 1100–35.

Third s. of William I.; m. *Maud*, a Saxon princess. (Godrik and Godiva). — Cruel treatment of Robert.

A.D.

1108–1137. Reign of **LOUIS VI. (*the Fat*)**, king of France. **ABBÉ SUGER**, minister.

1130. **ABELARD** in France. Scholastic Theology.

Stephen (of Blois), 1135–54.

Son of Adela, daughter of William I. Usurper. — Treaty with Empress Matilda and Henry.

1237. *Pandects of Roman (or Civil) Law* discovered at *Amalphi* in Italy.

1138–52. **CONRAD III.**, first Emperor of the House of *Hohenstaufen*. Rise of the factions of the **GUELPHS** and **GHIBELINES** in Germany and Italy.

1147. **St. BERNARD** preaches the *second* Crusade.

1151. *Canon Law* digested by *Gratian*.

HOUSE OF PLANTAGENET, 1154–1485.

Henry II., 1154–89.

Son of the Empress *Matilda or Maud*, daughter of Henry I. and wife of *Geoffrey Plantagenet* of Anjou. He had married *Eleanor of Guienne*, the repudiated queen of Louis VII. of France, and he annexes her possessions to the English crown.

1164–70. **QUARREL WITH THOMAS A' BECKET**, Abp. of Canterbury. 1170, Murder of Becket. (Stanley's Memorials of Canterbury. N. A. R. vol. 64.)

*1172. **CONQUEST OF IRELAND.** Strongbow.

A.D.

1154-59. Pope Adrian IV. (Nicholas Breakspear).

1159-81. Pope Alexander III.

1180-1223. Reign of PHILIP II. (*Augustus*) of France.**Richard I.** (Cœur de Lion), 1189-99.

Son of Hen. II. *Third Crusade*, by Rich. I., Ph. Aug., and Frederic Barbarossa. Sultan SALADIN. (Scott's *Ivanhoe* and *Talisman*.) Richard's captivity. His death.

**John** (Lackland), 1199-1216.

Brother of R. I., he usurps the crown over ARTHUR, son of his elder brother Geoffrey. LANGTON, Abp. of Canterbury. Murder of Arthur. The Interdict, Excommunication, Deposition by Pope Innocent III. John loses most of his continental possessions. (Shakspeare's *King John*.)

*1215. MAGNA CHARTA, AT RUNNYMEDE.



1198-1216. PONTIFICATE OF INNOCENT III.

Meridian of Papal power. Excommunication of the Kings of England and France, and the Emperor of Germany. St. FRANCIS of Assisi; St. DOMINIC. The Mendicant Friars; Franciscans (*Gray*), Dominicans (*Black*), Carmelites (*White*). THE INQUISITION. Crusade against the ALBIGENSES. (Stephen, in *Ed. Rev.* vol. 86; Stephen's *Lectures*.)

1204-61. *Latin or French Emperors* at Constantinople.

1206. GENGIS (or ZINGIS) KHAN, Emperor of the Moguls and Tartars.

**Henry III.**, 1216-1272.

Son of John. Civil War. SIMON DE MOUNTFORT. Battles of *Lewes* and *Evesham*. One of the three longest reigns, and a very weak one.

A.D.

1240. ROGER BACON returns to England.

1258. The Mad Parliament.

*1265. FIRST REPRESENTATION OF BOROUGHS in Parliament.

1226-70. Reign of LOUIS (St.) IX. of France. Regency of *Blanche of Castile*.

*1270. Louis undertakes the *last Crusade*. (Joinville's Memoirs in Bohn's Chron. of the Crusades; Gurney's Louis IX. and Henry IV.)

1260. First Diet of the *Hanseatic League*; the last, in 1630. (Mrs. Sinnett's Byways of History.)

1258. End of the Caliphate of Bagdad.

1272. MARCO POLO, the Venetian, travels in the East.

Edward I. (Longshanks), 1272-1307.

Son of Hen. III. *The English Justinian*. A Crusader. *Separate Houses of Parliament*.

1283. CONQUEST OF WALES. (Gray's Bard.)

1291-1314. SCOTCH TROUBLES. BRUCE and WALLACE. (Chambers's Misc. No. 31. Scott's Lord of the Isles. The Histories of Scotland mentioned above.)

1273. RUDOLPH OF HAPSBURG elected emperor.

1282. The Sicilian Vespers.

1285-1314. PHILIP IV. (the *Fair*), king of France.

*1300 (about). *Linen Paper*.

*1302. MARINER'S COMPASS improved by GIOIA.

1299. Othman founds the *Ottoman empire*.

Edward II., 1307-27.

Son of E. I.; m. Isabella of France. Murdered.

*1314. *Battle of Bannockburn*. (Burns's "Scots wha hae," and Scott's Lord of the Isles.)

A.D.

1315. Defeat of the Irish insurgents at Athunree in Connaught by William de Bourgo. This battle decided the subjection of Ireland.
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- *1308. *Swiss Confederacy* of Schwitz, Uri, and Unterwalden.
WILLIAM TELL. (Chambers, No. 9. Miss Sewell's Journal of a Summer Tour. Schiller's Wilhelm Tell.)

1308. Commencement of the *Babylonish Captivity* at Avignon.

1313. Suppression of the order of Knights Templars in France.

1315. Battle of Morgarten.

- *1320-40. INVENTION OF GUNPOWDER by Schwartz.
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Edward III., 1327-77.

Son of E. II.; m. *Philippa* of Hainault. Beginning of the HUNDRED YEARS' WARS between England and France. —

- *1346. BATTLES OF CRESSY AND NEVILLE'S CROSS. David of Scotland taken prisoner.

1347. Siege of Calais.

1349. *Order of the Garter* instituted. The motto. Blue ribbon.

- *1356. *Battle of Poitiers*. John of France taken prisoner.

1360. *Peace of Bretigny* between the two kings.

1364. Picard, Lord Mayor of London, entertains four kings at once.

1367. Battle of Navarrete gained by the English in Spain.

1376. Death of the Black Prince. "Ich dien."
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- 1328-50. PHILIP VI. (of *Valois*), k. of France. 1350-64, JOHN (the *Good*), k. of France. 1364-80, CHARLES V. (the *Wise*), k. of France. Constable DUGUESCLIN. The English lose their conquests.

1347. RIENZI, the last of the Tribunes, sets up democracy at Rome.

A.D.

1347. The Pestilence, called the *Black Death*.
 1358. The *Jacquerie*, or peasant insurrection, in France.
 1377. *Great Schism* of the West begins, which continues for nearly half a century. Two and even three popes at once.



Richard II., (of Bordeaux), 1377 – 99.

Son of Edw. the Black Prince. Deposed and murdered.
 (Shakspeare's Rich. II.)

1381. Rebellion of WAT TYLER. Jack Straw.



1380 – 1422. Reign of CHARLES VI. (the *Insane*; called the *Well-beloved*), king of France.

1382. Death of *Philip Van Artevelde* at the battle of *Rosbecq*. (Taylor's Philip Van Artevelde.)

1396. Battle of Sempach. Winkelried.

1397 (to 1524). *Union of Calmar* between Sweden, Denmark, and Norway.

1396. *Bajazet* defeats the French knights at *Nicopolis* on the Danube in Turkey.

1398. TAMERLANE (Timour) takes *Delhi*. 1402, He defeats *Bajazet* at Angora.

[N. B. Observe that the accession of the Branch of Lancaster nearly corresponds with the beginning of the *fifteenth* century. In the fourteenth century flourished the three great Tuscans, DANTE (1265 – 1321), the father of Italian poetry, author of the *Divina Commedia*; PETRARCH (1304 – 74), the poet, reviver of classical learning; BOCCACCIO (1313 – 75), father of Italian prose, author of the *Decameron*. JOHN WICKLIFFE, who has been called the Morning Star of the Reformation, was an English priest who lived from 1324 to 1384. He translated the Bible into English, opposed the supremacy of the pope and the sale of indulgences, and the doctrines of transubstantiation and purgatory. He was protected by John of Gaunt. GEOFFREY CHAUCER, the father of English poetry, author of the *Canterbury Tales*, lived from 1328 to 1400. The first book in English prose, *Sir John Mandeville's Travels*, was published soon after the middle of the fourteenth century. (See the section of this book on the English Language.)]

BRANCH OF LANCASTER, 1399–1461.

Henry IV. (of Bolingbroke), 1399–1413.

Son of John of Gaunt D. of Lancaster, and grandson of E. III. Usurper.

A.D.

*1400. Death of GEOFFREY CHAUCER.

1403. Battle of *Shrewsbury* and death of *Hotspur* (Percy.)
(Shakspeare's H. IV.)

Henry V., 1413–22.

Son of H. IV., m. Catharine of France.

*1415. BATTLE OF AGINCOURT.

1417. Martyrdom of *Oldcastle the Lollard*.

1420. Marriage of Henry. Treaty of Troyes. *Henry enters Paris*.

1414–18. *Council of Constance*. End of the Schism.
Martyrdom of JOHN HUSS and JEROME OF PRAGUE. (N. A. R. vol. 65. Bonnechose's Reformers.)

1420. Hussite War. John Zisca.

[N. B. The *Wars of the Roses*, which raged in the reigns of Henry VI. and Edward IV., grew out of a disputed succession. The Lancastrian kings were descendants of John of Gaunt, the *fourth* son of Edward III. Richard, Duke of York, the pretender to the crown, was the son of Anne Mortimer, great granddaughter of Lionel Duke of Clarence, the *third* son of Edward III. (See the pedigree in Shakspeare's Henry VI., Part II., Act II., Scene II.) Genealogically, the White Rose had the better title; but the House of Lancaster claimed the throne by virtue of a parliamentary confirmation, and of possession for half a century.]

Henry VI., 1422–61.

Son of H. V.; m. Margaret of Anjou. Regency and Protectorate of his uncles Bedford and Gloucester.

- A.D.
- *1429. *Siege of Orleans* raised by JOAN OF ARC, and CHARLES VII. (the *Victorious*), crowned at Rheims. (Chambers, No. 25. Creasy's *Decisive Battles*. Knight's *Half-hours of English History*.)
 - 1431. Henry VI. *crowned at Paris*.
 - 1450. Rebellion of JACK CADE. (Shakspeare's Henry VI. P. II.)
 - 1455. Battle of *St. Albans*, the first in the wars of the Roses. 1460, Henry taken prisoner at *Northampton*; death of Richard of York at *Wakefield*; 1461, Battles of *Mortimer's Cross* and *St. Albans*. Henry deposed.
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- 1422-61. Reign of CHARLES VII. (the *Victorious*), k. of France.
 - 1438. The Pragmatic Sanction of Bourges establishes the liberties of the Gallican Church.
 - *1435-58. (say about 1450,) ART OF PRINTING invented by *Gutenberg* and *Faust*.
 - *1453. CONSTANTINOPLE TAKEN BY THE TURKS under Mahomet II., and the Greek empire overthrown. (Gibbon, Ch. 68.) END OF THE MIDDLE AGES. END OF THE HUNDRED YEARS' WARS.
-

BRANCH OF YORK, 1461-1485.

Edward IV., 1461-83.

Son of Richard of York; m. Elizabeth Gray. WARWICK, the "King-maker," and "Last of the Barons."

- 1461. Defeat of Henry at *Towton*; 1470, Edward expelled and Henry restored; 1471, Edward returns and gains the battle of *Barnet* on Easter Sunday, in which Warwick is slain; he afterwards gains the decisive battle of *Tewkesbury*; death of Henry in the Tower.
 - 1471. First English book printed by CAXTON.
-

A.D.

- 1461-83. Reign of LOUIS XI., the tyrannical king of France. He crushes the nobility and extends the territory of France. (Comines's Memoires. Scott's Quentin Durward.)
- 1467-77. CHARLES THE BOLD, D. of Burgundy, successor of Philip the Good. (Scott's Anne of Geierstein.)
1476. Battles of Granson and Morat. 1477. Death of Charles the Bold at Nancy.
- *1477. *Marriage of MAXIMILIAN of Austria with MARY of Burgundy*, daughter of Charles the Bold. Their son, the Archduke PHILIP, inherited Austria and the Low Countries. He married JOANNA of Spain, daughter of *Ferdinand* and *Isabella*, and his son CHARLES V. was thus heir to the Low Countries and Spain.
- *1479. *Union of Aragon and Castile under FERDINAND and ISABELLA*. (Prescott's Ferdinand and Isabella.)
1481. IVAN THE GREAT assumes the title of *Czar of Muscovy*.

Edward V., 1483.

Son of Ed. IV.; murdered in the Tower.

Richard III., 1483-85.

Brother of Ed. IV.; m. Anne, d. of the E. of Warwick. Usurper.

1485. Defeat and death of Richard at *Bosworth Field*, near Leicester. (Shakspeare's Richard III.)

1483-98. CHARLES VIII., k. of France. Acquisition of *Brittany*. Conquest and loss of *Naples*.

How many Plantagenets were usurpers? How many were deposed? How many died a violent death? In what reigns did the two popular rebellions take place? What is the shortest reign in English history? What is the longest?

What are the three longest? Berkeley and Pomfret; for what are they noted? What kings made great conquests in France, and which lost them? What French king was brought a prisoner to London? What English king was crowned at Paris? What English prince invaded Spain? On what reigns has Shakspeare written? Name the principal battles of the Plantagenet period, with the parties engaged in them, the victors, the dates, and (if important), the results? Who conquered Ireland? Wales? Who tried to conquer Scotland? What dates relate to great political events? (1215, 1265.) Why is 1453 a very important date? What dates relate to great inventions or discoveries? Three English kings ascended the throne in the same years as three successive French kings: name the six.

[N. B. The accession of the House of Tudor is an important epoch in English history. The wars of the Roses had thinned the ranks and crippled the strength of the nobility. The quarrels of the great barons could now no longer disturb the peace and waste the resources of the kingdom; and their power ceased to be a match for the prerogative of the crown. Their depression strengthened the hands of the monarch and of the middle classes. The former was tempted to strain his emancipated powers to the utmost; while the latter, now blessed with peace and protection, rapidly advanced in prosperity. The Tudors were, on the whole, not unpopular sovereigns, but their Stuart successors received from them the fatal inheritance of a despotic will. The struggle which ensued between the crown and the popular party occupied much of the seventeenth century, and ended in the secure establishment of a constitutional monarchy in 1688 - 9.]

HOUSE OF TUDOR, 1485-1603.

Henry VII. (E. of Richmond), 1485 - 1509.

Son of Edm. Tudor and Margaret Beaufort great granddaughter of John of Gaunt. *He marries Elizabeth of York*, d. of Edw. IV., and thus *unites the Roses*. (Bacon's Henry VII.)

A.D.

1487. *Lambert Simnel* personates the *E. of Warwick*, son of the D. of Clarence and nephew of E. IV.

- A.D.
1495. *Perkin Warbeck* personates *Richard of York*, son of Ed. IV., one of the murdered princes. Both of these impostors were supported by *Margaret of Burgundy*, sister of Edw. IV.
- a. 1497. *The Cabots discover Newfoundland.*
1497. Cornish Rebellion.
1501. Prince Arthur marries Catharine of Aragon, d. of F. and I.; *Princess Margaret* marries JAMES IV. of *Scotland*, and becomes the ancestress of the *Stuart* line of English kings.
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- a.*1492. DISCOVERY OF AMERICA (Oct. 12); *Conquest of Granada*; *Death of LORENZO DE' MEDICI*; *Accession of Pope Alexander VI. (Borgia.)* (Chambers, Nos. 96 and 106; Prescott, Robertson, Irving; Sismondi's Ital. Republics in the Cabinet Cyclop.; Gurney's Historical Sketches; Roscoe's Lorenzo.)
- *1498. VASCO DE GAMA's voyage to *India*, the second great voyage of discovery. (Camoens's *Lusiad.*)
- 1498-1515. LOUIS XII. (the *Father of his people*), k. of France. Reannexation of Brittany. Wars in Italy.
- *1500. *Birth of CHARLES V.* Discovery of Brazil.
1503. Accession of Pope JULIUS II. (who lays the foundation of St. Peter's). Victories of GONSALVO DE CORDOVA, Ferdinand's great captain.
1508. *League of Cambray* against Venice. (Robertson's Charles V. Introd.)
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Henry VIII., 1509-47.

Son of H. VII. m. Cath. of Aragon, Anne Boleyn, Jane Seymour, Anne of Cleves, Cath. Howard, Cath. Parr.

1509. Punishment of Empson and Dudley.
1513. THOMAS WOLSEY, chief minister; 1514, Abp. of York; 1515, Cardinal and Chancellor; 1518, Legate. (Shakspeare's Henry VIII. Johnson's *Vanity of Human Wishes*. Campbell's Lord Chancellors.)
1513. *Battle of Flodden Field.* (Scott's *Marmion.*)

A.D.

1520. *Field of the Cloth of Gold.*
 1521. Execution of Buckingham. Henry entitled by Leo, "Defender of the Faith."
 1530. Death of Wolsey.
 - *1531. HENRY DECLARED HEAD OF THE CHURCH.
 1532. THOMAS CRANMER, Abp. of Canterbury.
 - *1533. Birth of ELIZABETH. (Death of ARIOSTO.)
 1535. Execution of Bishop Fisher, and of SIR THOMAS MORE. (Campbell's Chancellors.)
 1536. Execution of Anne Boleyn.
 - 1536-8. *Suppression of the Abbeys and other religious houses.*
 1537. Birth of EDW. VI., son of Jane Seymour.
 1539. The Bloody Statute of the *Six Articles*.
 1540. Fall of THOMAS CROMWELL, E. of Essex.
 1542. Victory of Solway. Death of JAMES V., King of Scotland. Birth of MARY, *Queen of Scots*.
 1547. Death of Henry. Francis I. died after him.
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1509. Death of PHILIP DE COMINES.
 - 1513-21. *Pontificate of* LEO X., son of Lorenzo de' Medici. (Roscoe's Leo X.)
 - a. 1513. BALBOA discovers the *South Sea*, or Pacific Ocean.
 - *1515-47. Reign of FRANCIS I. of France.
 1515. Francis gains the battle of Marignano.
 - *1516. CHARLES I., King of *Spain*, afterwards Charles V. of Germany.
 - *1517. MARTIN LUTHER, born (1483) at Eisleben in Saxony, *preaches against Indulgences*. THE REFORMATION. 1546, Death of Luther. (Robertson's Charles V. Michelet's Life of Luther. Stephen's Article in Ed. Rev. vol. 68. Mrs. Lee's Luther and his Times. Gurney's Historical Sketches. Mrs. Sinnett's Byways of History.)
 1518. ZUINGLIUS, the *Swiss* reformer, *preaches against Indulgences*.

A.D.

*1519. CHARLES V. *Emperor of Germany.* (Robertson.)*1520. Accession of Sultan SOLYMAN *the Magnificent*;
Death of RAPHAEL.a. *1521. Voyage of MAGELLAN round the world; *third*
great voyage. *Conquest of Mexico* by CORTES.
(Chambers, No. 146. Prescott. Robertson's Am.)1522. Pope Adrian VI. 1523, Pope Clement VII.
(nephew of Lorenzo)Enatum 1523. GUSTAVUS VASA, ~~King of Sweden.~~ *and* 15271524. Death of Chevalier BAYARD, the knight "*sans*
peur et sans reproche." (Southey, in Q. R. vol. 32.)1525. *Battle of Pavia* and Captivity of Francis.1527. *Sack of Rome* by the imperialists under Bourbon.1528. ANDREW DORIA restores the republic of *Genoa*.1529. Peace of Cambray; "*Le Traité des Dames.*"

1529. The Lutherans first called PROTESTANTS.

1530. *Confession of Augsburg.* League of Smalkalde.a. 1531. *Conquest of Peru* by PIZARRO.a. 1534. Jacques Cartier takes possession of New France,
(Canada).

1536. ERASMUS dies.

*1540. *Order of Jesuits* sanctioned by Pope Paul III.;
previously founded by IGNATIUS LOYOLA. (Ste-
phen's Article on Loyola, E. R. vol. 75. Ranke's Popes.
Macaulay's Article on Ranke's Popes.)1541. JOHN CALVIN returns to *Geneva*.a. 1541. De Soto is supposed to have discovered the Mis-
sissippi.*1543. COPERNICUS PUBLISHES HIS GREAT
WORK.1545 - 63. *Council of Trent* continues 18 years.[N. B. *The invention of Printing and the dispersion after 1453*
of the Greeks, prepared the way for the Reformation. The Order
of Jesuits (or Society of Jesus) became a spiritual militia at the
disposal of the church of Rome, and was employed to check the
spread of Protestantism. It is noted also for its missionary enter-
prises and its learned scholars. Remember that Henry VIII. was
never a Protestant. He ceased to be a Papist, and chose to be the

head of his own church. But he persecuted those who rejected the Roman Catholic creed. Without meaning it, however, he led the way to the establishment of the English Protestant church.]

Edward VI., 1547–53.

Son of H. VIII. and Jane Seymour.

A.D.

- 1547. Council of Regency. Edw. Seymour, *D. of Somerset*, Protector. Reformation of religion continued. Cranmer opposed by Gardiner.
 - 1546. Assassination of Cardinal Beatoun in Scotland.
 - 1547. Battle of Pinkey.
 - 1548. Mary, Queen of Scots, sent into France.
 - 1549. Execution of Thomas, Lord Seymour. Insurrections. Somerset resigns the Protectorship.
 - 1551. **WARWICK** (Dudley) becomes *D. of Northumberland*.
 - 1551. Sternhold and Hopkins's Version of the Psalms.
 - 1552. Execution of Somerset.
 - 1553. The crown settled on **LADY JANE GREY**, granddaughter of Mary Tudor (Brandon), the youngest daughter of Hen. VII. She married Lord Guildford Dudley.
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1547–59. **HENRY II.**, King of France. He married the notorious *Catherine de' Medici*, three of whose sons became successively kings.

- 1547. Battle of Muhlberg.
 - 1552. Peace of Passau.
 - 1553. Death of Maurice of Saxony.
-

Mary, 1553–58.

Dau. of Hen. VIII. and Cath. of Aragon; married Philip II. of Spain, son of Charles V.

- 1553. Northumberland executed. *Roman Catholic religion restored.*

A.D.

1554. *The Spanish marriage*; Wyatt's insurrection; *Execution of Lady Jane Grey*, her husband, and her father the Duke of Suffolk. Arrival of CARDINAL POLE.
1555. *Protestants burned at Smithfield and other places.* Rogers; Bps. Ridley, Hooper, Latimer. (Repeat Latimer's famous words.)
1556. *Cranmer burned at the stake.* (Mrs. Lee's Cranmer and his Times.)
1558. The Duke of Guise takes Calais from the English. Death of Q. Mary and Cardinal Pole.

1553. Servetus burned at Geneva.
- *1556. *Abdication of Charles V.* (He had abdicated the sovereignty of the Low Countries in 1555.) He is succeeded, in Spain and the Low Countries, by his son Philip II.; in the Empire, by his brother Ferdinand I. (See Cleveland's Comp. p. 684.)
1557. The Duke of Savoy and Count Egmont defeat the French at *St. Quintin*.
1558. *Death of Charles V.* at the monastery of *Yuste* in Spain. (Stirling's Cloister Life of Charles V.)
1558. Mary Queen of Scots marries the Dauphin Francis.
1559. Peace of Cateau-Cambresis.

[N. B. Give the names in full of the most celebrated English writers before the reign of Elizabeth, and mention the chief works or events which have rendered them famous.]

Elizabeth, 1558–1603.

Dau. of Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn. The Elizabethan Age.

1558. *Reestablishment of the Protestant religion* in England. Return of the *Marian exiles*.
1559. JOHN KNOX in Scotland.
1560. Treaty of Edinburgh.
1561. Mary Stuart returns, a widow, to Scotland.
1562. Elizabeth assists the *Huguenots*.

A.D.

1562. *The Thirty-nine Articles* of the Anglican church established.
1565. Mary marries her cousin Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley.
1566. Murder of David Rizzio.
1567. Murder of Darnley and marriage of Mary with Bothwell. Regency of the Earl of Murray, her half-brother.
1568. *Battle of Langside*. Mary flees to England. (Scott's Abbot.)
1572. Execution of the Duke of Norfolk.
- 1577-80. SIR FRANCIS DRAKE circumnavigates the globe. (Barrow's *Life of Drake*. England's Forgotten Worthies, W. R. July, 1852.)
1585. Leicester sent to Holland, to assist the insurgents.
1586. Death of SIR PHILIP SIDNEY at *Zutphen*. (Read Cleveland's *Life of him*.) *Babington's Conspiracy*.
- *1587. *Execution of Mary* at Fotheringhay Castle.
- *1558. THE INVINCIBLE ARMADA. "Venit, vidit, fugit." (Creasy's *Decisive Battles*.)
1599. Death of EDMUND SPENSER.
- *1600. Birth of Charles Stuart, afterwards Charles I.
1601. Execution of ROBERT DEVEREUX, E. OF ESSEX. (Devereux's *Lives of the Earls of Essex*.)

[N. B. The character of Mary Stuart is likely to be a perpetual subject of controversy. The evidence of the crimes she has been charged with has convinced many inquirers, and failed to convince many others; but her sufferings are matter of history, and claim our compassion. The defects in her character are partly traceable to her French education and the difficulties of her position. But our pity for Mary must not make us unjust to Elizabeth. She, too, had her trials and difficulties. It is easy to call the execution of Mary an act of murder, and to enlarge on the unlovely weaknesses of the English Queen. But, though we may not love Elizabeth, she was no monster; and though we must sympathize with Mary, she was no saint. Elizabeth had her foibles, but she was a great queen; Mary's failings were not small, and she was not a great queen. See in Hallam's *Constitutional History* some temperate remarks on this subject.]

A.D.

1559. FRANCIS II., King of France. 1560, CHARLES IX. 1574, HENRY III. CIVIL WARS IN FRANCE. The Guises opposed by COLIGNY, the Condés, HENRY OF NAVARRE. Wars of the *League*. (Smedley's History of the Reformed Religion in France. Gurney's Louis IX. and Henry IV. Stephen's Lectures.)
1564. Death of MICHAEL ANGELO.
1567. *The Duke of Alva* persecutes the Protestants in the *Low Countries*; 1568, puts *Egmont and Horn* to death. (See the year 1579.)
1570. Don John of Austria defeats the Turks in the *sea-fight of Lepanto*. In this action CERVANTES, the author of *Don Quixote*, is wounded.
- *1572, Aug. 24. MASSACRE OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW.
1579. UNION OF THE SEVEN DUTCH PROVINCES under the lead of WILLIAM OF ORANGE, surnamed *the Taciturn*. (Chambers, No. 24. Watson's Philip II.) — Death of CAMOENS, author of the *Lusiad*. (Southey in Q. R. vol. 27.)
1580. Conquest of Portugal by Philip II. (See 1640.)
- *1582. POPE GREGORY XIII. reforms the Calendar; *New Style* begins in Catholic countries.
1584. Assassination of William of Orange.
1589. Assassination of Henry III. ACCESSION OF HENRY IV. of Navarre, the Great, *first Bourbon king*, a descendant of St. Louis. He terminates the civil wars and restores the kingdom to prosperity. SULLY, his prime minister. Henry defeats the Leaguers at *Ivry*, 1590. (Macaulay's Ballad. Chambers, No. 78. Sully's Memoirs. Gurney's Louis IX. and Henry IV.)
1593. Henry IV. embraces the Catholic faith. 1598, He grants the *Edict of Nantes* to the Huguenots.
1595. Death of TORQUATO TASSO.
1598. Peace of *Vervins*, between France and Spain. Death of Philip II. and accession of PHILIP III.
- 1590–1620. The Telescope invented and improved by GALILEO and others.

[N. B. The principal political characters in England in this reign were WILLIAM CECIL, LORD BURGHLEY, Elizabeth's chief minister, who died 1598; Sir Nicholas Bacon, and his son the great SIR FRANCIS (or LORD) BACON; SIR FR. WALSHINGHAM; Sir Chr. Hatton; ROBERT DUDLEY, E. OF LEICESTER, d. 1588; SIR PHILIP SIDNEY; SIR WALTER RALEIGH; ROBERT DEV-EREUX, E. OF ESSEX.]

The principal literary personages were SHAKSPEARE, BACON, SIDNEY, SPENSER, HOOKER, RALEIGH. Name the principal works of the last five. Shakspeare, Bacon, and Raleigh belong also to the next reign.

In the reign of Elizabeth the *Jesuits* on the one hand, and the *Puritans* on the other, gave the government much trouble. The *Star-Chamber* was a civil, and the *High Commission* an ecclesiastical tribunal.]

HOUSE OF STUART.

James I. (VI. of Scotland), 1603 – 25.

Son of Mary Queen of Scots and Lord Darnley; grandson of the grandson of Henry VII.; he married Anne of Denmark.

A.D.

1603. Union of the *crowns* (only) of England and Scotland. Robert Cecil, E. of Salisbury, Sec'y of State. (Thos. C. was E. of Exeter.) The D. of Sully, minister of Hen. IV., visits London. (Repeat his character of James.) The first favorite of James was *Carr*, afterwards created *E. of Somerset*; the second, *Villiers*, created *D. of Buckingham*. (See Scott's *Fortunes of Nigel*.) Conspiracy in favor of *Arabella Stuart*, niece of Darnley. *Sir W. Raleigh* condemned, but reprieved and imprisoned; (released in 1616).

*1605. Nov. 5. *The Gunpowder Plot*.

α.*1607. SETTLEMENT AT JAMESTOWN, Va. (Life of Smith, in Am. Biog.)

1611. The present *Translation of the Bible* finished. (Fuller's Church History, B. 10, S. 3.)

1613. Overbury murdered.

α.*1614. *New York (New Netherlands)* settled by the Dutch. NAPIER publishes his invention of *Logarithms*.

A.D.

- *1616. *Death of Shakspeare* (at Stratford upon Avon), and of CERVANTES in the same month (April).
 - 1618. Raleigh's last and unsuccessful voyage to *Guiana*, after an imprisonment of more than 12 years. 1618, He is beheaded. (Ed. Rev. vol. 71. N. B. R., May, 1855.)
 - a.*1620. *Landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth*, Dec. 21. (22). (Young's Chronicles.) First importation of negro slaves into Virginia.
 - 1621. *Fall of Lord Bacon*. (Name his principal works.) (Life by Montagu. Macaulay in Ed. Rev. vol. 65.)
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- *1610. Henry IV. is assassinated. LOUIS XIII., his son, succeeds. Regency of the queen mother, *Maria de' Medici*.
 - 1613. Michael (Romanoff), grandfather of Peter the Great, elected Czar.
 - *1618. THE THIRTY YEARS' WAR breaks out in *Bohemia*. The Elector Palatine *Frederic* (husband of *Elizabeth Stuart*, daughter of James I., and grandmother of George I.) accepts the crown of Bohemia, but is deposed and driven even from his electoral dominions. This war was waged against the House of Austria (Emp. Ferdinand II.) by certain Protestant kings and princes, and by France. It may be divided into *four periods*: 1619–23, *Palatine* period, *Frederic*; 1625–29, *Danish* period, King *Christian IV.*; 1630–35, *Swedish* period, *Gustavus Adolphus* and Chancellor *Oxenstiern*; 1635–48, *French* period, Cardinal *Richelieu*. The chief captains in this war were GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS and WALLENSTEIN. (Chambers, No. 120. Schiller's *Thirty Years' War*. Coleridge's *Schiller's Wallenstein*. See the year 1648, below.)
 - 1618–19. Synod of Dort. 1618, Barnevelt beheaded.
 - 1619. The Dutch found *Batavia* in the East Indies.
 - 1625. HUGO GROTIUS publishes his work *DE JURE BELLI ET PACIS*.
 - 1621. Philip IV. king of Spain.

Charles I., 1625–49.

Son of Jas. I.; he m. Henrietta Maria, d. of Hen. IV. of France.

A.D.

1628. Buckingham assassinated by Felton.

1628. PETITION OF RIGHT granted by Charles.

*1629–40. *No Parliament* for eleven years.

1630–41. Influence of THOMAS WENTWORTH, Earl of Strafford, and LAUD, Abp. of Canterbury.

1634. *Ship-money* opposed by JOHN HAMPDEN. (E. R. vol. 54.)

1638. *National Covenant* in Scotland. Hence the name of *Covenanters*.

*1640. Meeting of the LONG PARLIAMENT; impeachment of *Strafford* and *Laud*; 1641, Abolition of the *Star-Chamber* and *High Commission*; Parliament declared *indissoluble*, except with its own consent.

*1642. *Impeachment of the six members* by Charles I. He sets up his standard. GREAT CIVIL WAR. Battle of Edgehill.

1643. Death of HAMPDEN at Chalgrove Field. (Nugent's Memorials. Macaulay in Ed. Rev. vol. 54. Clarendon.) First Battle of *Newbury*, and death of FALKLAND. (Read Clarendon's characters of Falkland and Hampden in Cleveland's Compendium.)

1644. Fairfax and Cromwell defeat Prince Rupert (the king's nephew and son of Elizabeth of Bohemia) at *Marston Moor*. Victories of MONTROSE. (Scott's Legend of Montrose.)

1645. The *Independents* control the army ("Self-denying ordinance" and new modelling). Charles defeated at *Naseby*. Defeat of Montrose at Philiphaugh. (Chambers's Rebellions.)

1646–7. *Charles surrenders himself to the Scots*, who give him up. He flees to the Isle of Wight.

1648. Cromwell defeats the Scots (who had taken up arms for the King) at *Preston*. He has the House of Commons cleared of the Presbyterians. *Pride's Purge*. *The Rump*.

A.D.

- *1649. Charles brought to London, tried, condemned, and (Jan'y 30) *executed*.
- 1647. GEORGE FOX, the Quaker, begins to preach.

- 1624-42. Influence and ADMINISTRATION OF CARDINAL RICHELIEU in France. He humbles the nobility and curbs the Protestants. 1628, He takes *La Rochelle*, after a long siege. (The Histories of France; Jay's *Histoire de Richelieu*; James's *Richelieu*.)
 - a.*1630. GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS lands in Germany. Death of KEPLER. Settlement of BOSTON (*Shawmut*).
 - 1632. *Gustavus falls at Lutzen*. He is succeeded by the notorious *Christina*.
 - 1640. JOHN IV. (of BRAGANZA), King of Portugal.
 - *1643. ACCESSION OF LOUIS XIV. (le Grand Monarque), who reigns LXXII. years. Regency of the queen mother, *Anne of Austria*, sister of Philip IV. of Spain. Spaniards defeated at *Rocroi* by CONDÉ.
 - 1643-61. Administration of CARDINAL MAZARIN.
 - 1648-53. War of the *Fronde*. (Lord Mahon's Condé.)
 - *1648. PEACE OF WESTPHALIA (at Munster) ends the *Thirty Years' War*, and establishes the balance of power in Europe. PASCAL's Puy-de-Dome experiment.
 - 1647. Masaniello's Insurrection at Naples.
- [N.B. Remember that the *Presbyterians* led the way in the Great Rebellion, and that they were supplanted by the *Independents*, who were headed by *Cromwell*. The Scots, being *Presbyterians*, finally took up arms against the Parliament.]

THE COMMONWEALTH AND PROTECTO- RATE, 1649-60.

- 1649-50. *Cromwell's Irish Campaign*.
- 1650, Sept. 3. He defeats Charles II. and the Scotch *Presbyterians* at *Dunbar*. Montrose is taken and executed, in May.

A.D.

- 1651, Sept. 3. Cromwell defeats Charles at *Worcester*.
The Royal Oak. (Milton's Sonnet.)
1651. First *Navigation Act*.
1652. Reduction of Ireland. — Dutch War. (BLAKE, Eng.;
Van Tromp, De Ruyter, Dutch.)
1653. *Cromwell expels the Long Parliament* (Rump); calls
the *Little or Barebone's Parliament*.
- *1653–58. CROMWELL, LORD PROTECTOR.
1655. Glorious War with Spain, (Philip IV.).
1656. Cromwell protects the Vaudois. (Milton's Sonnet,
"Avenge, O Lord.")
- 1658, Sept. 3. Cromwell dies.
- 1658–9. RICH. CROMWELL, Protector.
1659. *Long Parliament restored* by GEN. MONK.
1660. *Long Parliament dissolved*, after having existed 19
years.
- *1660, May 29. Charles II. enters London. THE RES-
Toration.

1659. *Peace of the Pyrenees* between France and Spain.

[N. B. For this half century may be consulted Guizot's *History of the Revolution*, Guizot's *Cromwell*, Clarendon's *Rebellion*, Mrs. Hutchinson's *Mem. of Col. H.*, Aikin's *Mem. of the Courts of James I. and Charles I.* Among works of fiction may be named Scott's *Woodstock* and *Legend of Montrose*, Defoe's *Mem. of a Cavalier*, Lady Willoughby's *Diary*.]

Charles II., 1660–85.

Son of Ch. I.; he married Catharine of Braganza, Infanta of Portugal.

1660. EDW. HYDE, E. of CLARENDON, Prime minister.
— Execution of the *Regicides*.

1662. *Act of Uniformity*; 2,000 ministers deprived; the
persecutions of the Covenanters begin. (Cham-
bers, No. 209. Neal's *Puritans*.)

1664–7. Dutch War.

1664. Conventicle Act. 1665, Five-Mile Act.

A.D.

- *1665. *Plague of London.* (Chambers, No. 124. Defoe's *Plague*.)
- *1666. *Fire of London.*
- 1667. Fall and banishment of Clarendon.
- 1668. SIR WILLIAM TEMPLE concludes the *Triple Alliance* with Holland and Sweden against France.
- 1670-3. Ministry of the CABAL. Secret treaty with France.
- 1672. Declaration of Indulgence.
- 1672-4. Second Dutch War in this reign.
- 1673-8. Ministry of the Earl of DANBY.
- 1673. Test Act, aimed chiefly at the Catholics; (Corporation Act, 1661).
- 1674. Death of JOHN MILTON.
- a. 1675-6. *King Philip's War* in New England.
- 1678. *Popish Plot.* 1680. Execution of Visc. Stafford.
- *1679. HABEAS CORPUS ACT. (Habeas corpus, *have the body before us, have the prisoner in court.*)
- 1679. Defeat of the Covenanters at *Bothwell Bridge.* (Scott's *Old Mortality.* Chambers, No. 109.)
- 1680. WHIG AND TORY.
- 1679 and 1681. The Exclusion Bill.
- a. 1682. *Pennsylvania* settled by WM. PENN. (Am. Biog.)
- 1681-5. No Parliament for *four* years.
- 1683. *Ryehouse Plot.* Execution of *Russell* and *Algernon Sidney.* (Lady Russell's *Life*, in *Cleveland.*)
"Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem."
- 1683. Corporations deprived of their charters.

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- 1665. CHARLES II., king of Spain.
 - 1661-83. COLBERT, Prime Minister of Louis XIV.
 - 1653-72. JOHN DE WITT, Grand Pensionary of Holland.

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1672. Holland overrun by the French; the country laid under water by the Dutch. *The De Witts massacred* by the anti-French party. **POWER OF FRANCE AT THIS TIME IMMENSE.**
1675. Death of **TURENNE**.
- 1683-91. **LOUVOIS**, minister of Louis XIV.
1684. The **Dragonnades**.
1688. **JOHN SOBIESKI**, king of Poland, defeats the Turks and raises the siege of Vienna.
- a. 1673. Father Marquette reaches the Mississippi.
- a. 1682. La Salle descends the Mississippi.



James II., 1685-88.

Brother of Ch. II.; he m. Anne Hyde and Mary of Modena.

1685. Monmouth's Invasion. Battle of *Sedgemoor*. *Jef-freys's Bloody Campaign*. **ARGYLE** invades Scotland, is taken and executed.
- 1686-88. James suspends the *penal laws* against the Catholics; courts the *Dissenters*; invades the privileges of the *Universities*; becomes very unpopular.
- *1688. Trial of the Seven Bishops. *Landing of William of Orange*, 5th Nov. **GLORIOUS REVOLUTION.**
- *1687. **THE NEWTONIAN PHILOSOPHY.**



1685. *Revocation of the Edict of Nantes*; dispersion of the Huguenots. (Mrs. Lee's Huguenots. Stephen's XXII. Lecture. See 1598.)
- 1688-89. Devastation of the Palatinate by the French.



Thomas Parr died in 1634, aged 151. In what reigns did he live? Henry Jenkins died in 1670, aged 169. In what reigns did he live?

Name Ben Jonson's principal Comedies. Who wrote

the Country Parson (175)? Name Chillingworth's great work. Who wrote the Emblems (186)? Who wrote the Holy and Profane State, and the Worliies of England (207)? Who wrote the Holy Living and Dying (218)? Name Sir Thomas Browne's chief work. Whose life is first in Johnson's Lives of the Poets (225)? Who wrote Hudibras, and with what purpose? Name Milton's chief works, and give an account of his life. Who wrote The Complete Angler (303)? Who wrote the Pilgrim's Progress, and when did he die (317)? Name Baxter's most popular works. Who wrote the Observations on the United Provinces (342)? What office did Sir Matthew Hale hold? Give the titles of Dryden's principal works.



William III. and Mary, 1689–94; William III. alone, 1694–1702.

William of Orange was the grandson of Ch. I., and m. Mary d. of James II. Their title was parliamentary. — *The Convention. DECLARATION OF RIGHTS AND BILL OF RIGHTS. Act of Toleration.* Schism of the *Non-Jurors*. National Debt. Prelacy abolished in Scotland.

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- 1689. Battle of *Killiecrankie* and death of the Viscount of Dundee, John Grahame of Claverhouse.
- *1690. *Battle of the Boyne*. William defeats James II.
- 1692. Massacre of Glencoe. (Dalrymple's Memoirs.)
- a.*1692. Union of the *Plymouth* and *Massachusetts* Colonies. Salem Witchcraft. — Russell gains the the naval battle of La Hogue.
- 1697. Peace of Ryswick.
- *1700. Death of JOHN DRYDEN. (Life by Johnson and by Scott.) — Death of the Duke of Gloucester.
- *1701. ACT OF SETTLEMENT.
- 1701. Death of James II. at *St. Germain's*. He leaves a son known as the PRETENDER; Louis XIV. recognizes him.
- 1701–2. Grand Alliance against France.

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- *1701-13 (14). WAR OF THE SPANISH SUCCESSION, which begins soon after the death of Charles II. of Spain. Philip, Duke of Anjou, grandson of Lou. XIV., and the Archd. Charles of Austria claim the throne. (Philip III. of Spain had a daughter Anne, a son Philip IV., and a daughter Maria. Anne married Louis XIII. and Maria married the Emperor Ferdinand III. Louis XIV. the son of Anne married his cousin Maria Theresa the daughter of Philip IV.; Philip of Anjou was his grandson and uncle of Louis XV. The Archduke Charles was the grandson of Maria and brother of the Emperor Joseph I. Philip's claim would have been better than Charles's, had not both Anne and Maria Theresa made a formal renunciation of their title — "Il n'y a plus de Pyrénées." — The war continues till the Peace of Utrecht. MARLBOROUGH and EUGENE.

[N. B. Principal Sovereigns of Europe at the opening of the 18th Century: England, WM. III.; France, LOU. XIV.; Germany, LEOPOLD I.; Sweden, CH. XII.; Russia, PETER THE GREAT; Prussia (a kingdom in 1701), FREDERIC I.]



Anne, 1702-14.

Dau. of James II.; she m. Pr. George of Denmark. War of the Spanish Succession continues. PETERBOROUGH commands in Spain (Macaulay, in E. R. vol. 56), and MARLBOROUGH and EUGENE in the Netherlands and Germany. (Southey's Article on Marlborough, Qu. Rev. vol. 23. Life by Coxe, by Alison, by Macfarlane. Pr. Eugene's Memoirs, if his, in Constable's Misc. Coxe's House of Austria.)

1704. *Battle of Blenheim* or Hochstadt, in Bavaria, gained by Marlborough and Eugene. Admiral *Rooke* takes *Gibraltar*. (Creasy's Decisive Battles.)
1706. Marlborough victorious at Ramillies; 1708, at Oudenarde; 1709, at Malplaquet.
1707. The French, under the Duke of Berwick, gain the decisive *battle of Almanza* in Spain.

A.D.

*1706-7. UNION WITH SCOTLAND. •

1708-10. The *Whigs* in power; SOMERS, HALIFAX, etc.
(Life of Somers in Campbell's Chancellors.) Decline of
the influence of the *Duchess of Marlborough*.
(Life of the Duchess of M. by Mrs. Thompson.)

1710. Trial of Dr. Sacheverell. — *St. Paul's* at London
completed by SIR CHR. WREN. "Si monumen-
tum quæris, circumspecte."

1710-14. The *Tories* in power; HARLEY (OXFORD);
ST. JOHN (BOLINGBROKE). Influence of *Mrs.*
Masham.

1710. The French successful in Spain. Battle of Villa
Viciosa.

1712. The Duke of Marlborough dismissed.

*1713. PEACE OF UTRECHT TERMINATES THE
W. S. S. The Bourbons established in Spain.
PHILIP V., first king of the House of Anjou,
(1700).

1702-4. Rising of the Huguenots (Camisards) in
France, quelled by Villars. (Chambers, No. 114.)

1703. *St Petersburg* founded by Peter the Great. (Cham-
bers, No. 104. N. A. R. vol. 61.)

1704. Death of BOSSUET, Bishop of Meaux, "the Lion
of Meaux."

*1709. Charles XII. defeated at *Pultowa* by Peter the
Great. (Voltaire's Ch. XII. Johnson's Vanity of
Human Wishes.) DEPRESSED CONDITION
OF FRANCE. — Establishment of *Port Royal*
suppressed. (Stephen's Port-royalists, Ed. Rev. vol. 73.)

1707. Death of Aurung-zebe, the Mogul emperor.

1713. The famous *Pragmatic Sanction*, by which Charles
VI. declares his daughter Maria Theresa suc-
cessor to the *Austrian* (not German) throne.
(This led to the War of the Austrian Succession
in 1740.)

HOUSE OF BRUNSWICK, HANOVER, OR GUELPH, since 1714.

George I., 1714–27.

Elector of Hanover, s. of Sophia, who was d. of Eliz., the d. of James I. A parliamentary title, declared by the Act of Settlement (1701). Geo. I. mar. Sophia of Zell.

The Whigs (Marlborough, Somers, etc.) *return to power*.
Bolingbroke goes over to the Pretender.

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*1715. FIRST REBELLION OF THE SCOTCH JACOBITES, crushed at Preston in England. (Lord Mahon's History.)

1719. Death of JOSEPH ADDISON. (Johnson's *Lives of the Poets*. Macaulay, in Ed. Rev. vol. 78. Read the Covelley Papers.)

1720. Bursting of the South Sea Bubble in England, and of Law's Mississippi Scheme in France. (Chambers, No. 172.)

1721–42. Ministry of SIR ROBERT WALPOLE.

*1715. DEATH OF LOUIS XIV. (Voltaire's *Age of Louis XIV. and XV.*) 1715–74, Reign of LOUIS XV., his great-grandson; it begins with the *Regency of the Duke of Orleans*.

1715. Death of FENELON, Archbishop of Cambray. (Mrs. Follen's *Life and Writings of Fenelon*.)

1718. Quadruple Alliance against Spain.

1720. Kingdom of Sardinia established.

George II., 1727–60.

Son of George I.; he m. Caroline of Anspach. (Scott's *Heart of Mid-Lothian*.)

1740–48. WAR OF THE AUSTRIAN SUCCESSION. MARIA THERESA of Austria supported by the English; Charles of Bavaria ("the bold

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Bavarian"), by France and Prussia (FREDERIC II., the Great). (See Lord Mahon's History. Macaulay on Frederic, Ed. Rev. vol. 75. Johnson's Vanity of Human Wishes.) See the year 1713. (Note particularly, that this war related to the *Austrian*, not the *Imperial throne*; the imperial crown of Germany was only incidentally concerned, as it was not hereditary, but elective. Maria Theresa, by the Pragmatic Sanction, was archduchess of Austria and queen of Bohemia, etc.; but she was not empress till 1745, when her husband become emperor.)

1740-44. Anson's Voyage.

1742. Resignation of Walpole.

1743-56. The Pelhams.

1744. Death of ALEXANDER POPE. (Johnson's Life of Pope.)

1745. Cumberland defeated at *Fontenoy* by Marshal Saxe.

*1745. SECOND JACOBITE REBELLION under CHARLES EDWARD, son of the Pretender. (Scott's Waverley. Lord Mahon. N. A. R. vol. 64. Chambers's Rebellions.) Death of DEAN SWIFT. (Scott's Life of Swift. Jeffrey in E. R. vol. 27.)

1746. The Duke of Cumberland, George's second son, "The Butcher," defeats Charles Edward at *Culloden* in Scotland.

a.*1745. *Louisburg* (C. B.) taken by New England troops.

*1748. PEACE OF AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.

1751. Death of Frederic, Prince of Wales, father of George III. Death of Bolingbroke.

a.*1752. *New Style* introduced into England. — FRANKLIN's discoveries in *Electricity*.

a.*1755. Braddock's defeat. (Sargent's History.) Neutral French expelled from Nova Scotia. (N. A. R. vol. 66. Longfellow's Evangeline.)

a.*1756-63. SEVEN YEARS' WAR IN EUROPE AND AMERICA (French War). England (under Pitt) and Prussia (under Frederic the Great), against Louis XV. of France, and

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Maria Theresa and Francis I. of Germany.
(Lord Mahon's History. Bancroft's History U. S.
Macaulay in E. R. vol. 75.)

1756-61. GLORIOUS MINISTRY OF WILLIAM
PITT, afterwards Earl of Chatham. (Mahon.
Bancroft. Macaulay in Ed. Rev. vols. 58 and 80.)

1757. Execution of Admiral Byng.

a.*1759. *Victory of Quebec* and death of WOLFE.

1757. CLIVE gains the battle of *Plassey* in India.
(Macaulay in Ed. Rev. vol. 70. Chambers, No. 157.)

1756. William Murray, LORD MANSFIELD, Chief Justice
of the King's Bench. (Campbell's Chief Justices).

a. 1758. Death of JONATHAN EDWARDS.

1759. Death of HANDEL.

1726-43. Ministry and pacific policy of CARDINAL
FLEURY in France.

1740-86. Reign of FREDERIC II. (the Great) of Prussia.

1755. *Great Earthquake at Lisbon.*

What are Bishop Burnet's two principal works? (Remember that Gilbert B. is not Thomas B.) Name Locke's great work. Name the three periodicals for which Addison wrote. Who was his principal coadjutor? Name Defoe's most popular works. Name Swift's principal works. Pope's. Who wrote *The Seasons*? What is Middleton's chief work? Bishop Butler's great work? Name Collins's most popular ode. What are Richardson's three novels? What female writer is celebrated for her *Letters* (532)? Name Shensstone's principal poem; Young's, Akenside's. Give the titles of Gray's best poems.

George III., 1760-1820.

Grandson of George II.; he m. Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

The most noted public men of England in the first half

of this reign were WILLIAM PITT, Earl of Chatham, d. 1778; Earl of Bute, George's first favorite; Lord North, minister for twelve years; EDMUND BURKE, the distinguished writer and speaker, d. 1797; CHARLES JAMES FOX, the parliamentary orator, for several years leader of the opposition to the younger Pitt, d. 1806; WILLIAM PITT the younger, prime minister of England, d. 1806; John Wilkes, the most notorious demagogue of his time.

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1761. Pitt retires. Ministry of Bute. 1763, of Grenville. 1765, of Rockingham. 1767-70, of Grafton. 1770-82, of Lord North. 1782-3, of Rockingham and Shelburne. 1783, *Coalition* between North and Fox. 1784-1801, THE YOUNGER PITT'S FIRST MINISTRY. 1801, Ministry of Addington. 1804, of Pitt again. 1806, of Grenville and Fox ("all the talents"). 1807, of the Duke of Portland. 1809, of Perceval. 1812-27, of the Earl of Liverpool.

1761. Bourbon Family Compact of Spain, France, Naples, Parma.

1762-96. CATHERINE II., Empress of Russia.

*1763. END OF THE SEVEN YEARS' WAR. PEACE OF PARIS between France, Spain, and England. PEACE OF HUBERTS-BURG between Frederic the Great and Maria Theresa.

1772. First Partition of Poland by Russia, Prussia, Austria; (third, in 1795; second, by R. and P., in 1793.)

a.*1765-75. DISTURBANCES IN AMERICA. 1765, Passage of the *Stamp Act*. 1766, Its repeal. 1767, Revenue Act, imposing certain duties. 1770, Partially repealed. 1770, Boston Massacre. 1773, Boston Tea Party. 1774, *Boston Port Bill*. *First Continental Congress* at Philadelphia.

1767. Wallis discovers *Otaheite* (Tahiti).

1769. JAMES WATT PATENTS THE IMPROVED STEAM-ENGINE. RICHARD ARK-

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WRIGHT PATENTS THE SPINNING FRAME.—*Birth of* ARTHUR WELLESLEY (Duke of Wellington), and NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.—First Letter of JUNIUS.—Stratford Jubilee.

1774–93. Reign of LOUIS XVI., grandson of Louis XV. He m. *Marie Antoinette*, d. of Maria Theresa. 1778, Death of VOLTAIRE and ROUSSEAU.

a.*1775–83. WAR OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

1775, April 19, Battle of *Lexington*; June 17, of *Bunker Hill*. June 14, Washington, Commander-in-Chief. Dec., Death of Gen. Montgomery, at Quebec. 1776, March, Evacuation of Boston. July 4, DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE AT PHILADELPHIA. Aug., Battle of Brooklyn or Flatbush. Dec. 26, Battle of *Trenton*. 1777, ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION; Battles of the Brandywine and Germantown. Oct 17, *Surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga*. 1778, TREATY WITH FRANCE; Battle of Monmouth. 1780, Surrender of Charleston; Treachery of Arnold. 1781, Battle of Eutaw Springs. Oct. 19, *Surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown*. 1783, Sept. 3, PEACE OF VERSAILLES; Independence acknowledged.

1776. Death of DAVID HUME.—ADAM SMITH publishes his WEALTH OF NATIONS.

1779. Death of DAVID GARRICK.—Murder of CAPT. COOK at the *Sandwich Islands*. (Chambers, No. 40; Hartley Coleridge's Northern Worthies.)

1780. Gordon Riots.—Armed Neutrality of Northern Powers; "Free Ships, Free Goods."

1781. SIR WILLIAM HERSCHEL discovers a new Planet.

1780–84. War in India, with Hyder Ali and his son.

1784. Death of Dr. SAMUEL JOHNSON. (Boswell's Life of Johnson).—Handel Commemoration.

1787. WARREN HASTINGS impeached. After seven years he is acquitted. (Macaulay in E. R. vol. 74.)

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1788. Settlement of Sydney, N. S. W. (Perkins, in N. A. R. vol. 70.)

a.*1787. *Ordinance of 1787*, prohibiting slavery in the territory N. W. of the Ohio. *Convention at Philadelphia*; Washington presides.

a.*1788. **Federal Constitution of the U. States ratified** (100 years after the English Revolution). 1789, GEORGE WASHINGTON, FIRST PRESIDENT, takes the oath of office at New York. 1790, Death of FRANKLIN. 1794, Jay's Treaty. 1790 - 95, Indian War.

*1789. **GREAT FRENCH REVOLUTION.**

May 5, *States General*. June 17, National Assembly. July 14, Destruction of the *Bastille*. Aug. 4, Constituent Assembly; Abolition of Feudal Rights. Oct. 5 and 6, The Mob at Versailles. 1791, Death of MIRABEAU; Flight to Varennes. Oct. 1, Legislative Assembly; Insurrection of St. Domingo. 1792, Declaration of War; beginning of the Wars of the French Revolution. Aug. 10, Attack on the Tuileries; King suspended; Royal family removed to the Temple. Sept. 2 and 3, Massacres in the Prisons. Sept. 21, *National Convention*; *Abolition of Royalty*. Sept. 20, Cannonade of Valmy. 1793, (Jan. 21,) *Execution of Louis XVI.* First Coalition of European Powers against France. *Committee of Public Safety*; *Jacobin Clubs*. Girondists supplanted by the Mountain. REIGN OF TERROR. The Queen and Égalité (Duke of Orleans) beheaded. ROBESPIERRE. DANTON. War in *La Vendée*. 1794. 9 Thermidor (July 27), Fall of Robespierre. (See Alison's History of Europe from 1789 to 1815. Carlyle's History of the French Revolution. Macaulay on Mirabeau, E. R. vol. 55. For the Vendéan War, see Chambers, No. 16.)

1790. Death of JOHN HOWARD the philanthropist. (Chambers, No. 112. Mrs. Farrar's Life of Howard.)

1791. Death of JOHN WESLEY, founder of the *Methodists*. (Southey's Life of Wesley. Lord Mahon, ch. xix.)

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1794. THOMAS ERSKINE, England's greatest forensic orator, defends Hardy. (Campbell's Chancellors.)
- a. 1794. ELI WHITNEY invents the *Cotton Gin*.
1795. Death of Dr. THOMAS REID.
1795. 13 Vendémiaire (Oct. 4), Day of the Sections. *Directory* (of five) in *France*. 1796, BONAPARTE (b. in Corsica, 1769) takes the command in Italy. PAUL, son of Catharine, Emperor of *Russia*; (murdered in 1801). 1797, 18 Fructidor (Sept. 4), *Directory* of Three. *Treaty of Campo Formio*; Venice made over to Austria. (Wordsworth's Sonnet.) 1798, Bonaparte's expedition to *Egypt*. NELSON gains the *Battle of the Nile*, (Aboukir Bay). — Second Coalition against France. 1799, 18 Brumaire, (Nov. 9), Bonaparte, FIRST CONSUL. *1800, Battles of *Marengo* and *Hohenlinden*. (Campbell's Ode.) 1801, ALEXANDER I., son of Paul and grandson of Catharine, Emperor of *Russia*. — First Expedition to Copenhagen. (Campbell's Ode.)
- [N. B. The Revolutionary Calendar in France continued from September 22, 1792, to January 1, 1806.]
1796. Death of ROBERT BURNS. (Life by Lockhart, by Chambers. Carlyle's Miscellanies.)
- a.*1797. JOHN ADAMS (Fed.), of Massachusetts, *second* PRESIDENT. 1799, Death of Washington at Mount Vernon; (b. 1732). *1800, City of Washington, seat of government. 1801, JOHN MARSHALL, C. J. of the S. C.
1798. JENNER discovers *Vaccination*. — Irish Rebellion.
- *1800. UNION OF ENGLAND AND IRELAND. Death of COWPER. (Southey's Life.)
- a.*1801. THOS. JEFFERSON (Dem.), of Virginia, *third* PRESIDENT. 1803, Purchase of *Louisiana*. 1804, Death of ALEX. HAMILTON. 1806, Expedition of Lewis and Clarke. 1807, Dec. The *Embargo*; (repealed, March, 1809). 1808, Foreign Slave-trade abolished.
- a.*1807. ROBERT FULTON'S STEAMBOAT FIRST USED ON THE HUDSON.

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1802. *Peace of Amiens*. Bonaparte, Consul for Life. 1803, Renewal of the War.
1804. EMPIRE OF AUSTRIA. FRANCIS II., Emp. of Germany, first Emperor of Austria.
1804. Death of the Duc d'Enghien.
- *1804-14. **Napoleon, Emperor of the French**; crowned, Dec. 2.
1805. Third Coalition against France. *Battle of Austerlitz* (Dec. 2); three emperors present. ***BATTLE OF TRAFALGAR** (Oct. 21) and death of Nelson. (Southey's *Life of Nelson*. Chambers, No. 22.)
1806. Fourth Coalition against France. *Continental System*. Kingdoms of Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Saxony. Confederation of the Rhine. *End of the German Empire*. *Prussians defeated at Jena*. Louis B., K. of Holland. 1807, *Code Napoléon*. Russians defeated at Friedland. Jerome B., K. of Westphalia. 1808, Joseph B., K. of Spain. Murat, K. of Naples.
1802. Establishment of the Ed. Rev.; Fr. Jeffrey, editor.
1803. Death of ALFIERI. (Southey, in Q. R. vol. 14.)
1805. Death of SCHILLER. (Carlyle's *Life of S.*)
1806. Death of Pitt and Fox. (See the introduction to the First Canto of Scott's *Marmion*.)—Death of Mungo Park. (Chambers, No. 142.)
- *1807. **SLAVE-TRADE ABOLISHED IN ENGLAND**. (Stephen's Article on Wilberforce, E. R. vol. 67; on the Clapham Sect, vol. 80.)—Death of Henry, Cardinal of York, the last of the Stuarts.
- 1808-14. *Peninsular War*. 1809, Death of Sir John Moore. 1813, WELLINGTON victorious at *Vitoria*; (his other chief victories had been gained at *Talavera and Salamanca*). (Napier's *Penins. War*.)
- a.*1809. **JAMES MADISON** (Dem.), of Virginia, *fourth* PRESIDENT. (See 1812, below.)
1809. Fifth Coalition against France. Austrians defeated at *Wagram*. 1810, Bonaparte marries

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Maria Louisa of Austria; (Josephine divorced, 1809). 1812, He invades Russia; CONFLAGRATION OF MOSCOW. 1813, Sixth and last Coalition against France. Rising of Germany (War of Liberation). Wellington gains the battle of *Vittoria* in Spain. He enters France. BATTLE OF NATIONS AT LEIPSIK.

1811-20. GEORGE, PRINCE OF WALES, *Prince Regent*.

a.*1812-14. LATE OR LAST WAR between England and the United States. 1812, Gen. Hull's surrender. *Constitution* vs. *Guerriere*. United States vs. Macedonian. *Constitution* vs. *Java*. Battle of Queenstown. 1813, *Perry's Victory* on Lake Erie. 1814, McDonough's Victory on Lake Champlain. Destruction of public buildings at Washington. Hartford Convention. *Dec. 24, TREATY OF GHENT. 1815, Battle of New Orleans.

1814. THE ALLIES ENTER PARIS. *Napoleon abdicates* and retires to *Elba*. LOUIS XVIII. is restored. Peace of Paris. *CONGRESS OF VIENNA.

1815. Bonaparte returns. *The Hundred Days*. Battles of Ligny and Quatre Bras. *BATTLE OF WATERLOO, June 18, gained by Wellington and Blucher. (Paul's Letters, by Scott. Maxwell's Wellington.) The Allies enter Paris. Napoleon sent to *St. Helena*; Longwood. — *Holy Alliance* of Russia, Austria, Prussia.

1816. SIR HUMPHREY DAVY invents the *Safety Lamp*.

1817. Liberation of Algerine slaves by Lord Exmouth. — Death of the Princess Charlotte, wife of Leopold of Saxe-Coburg.

a.*1817. JAMES MONROE, of Virginia, *fifth* PRESIDENT. 1818, Jackson defeats the Seminoles. 1820, Maine admitted as a State. 1820-1, Florida ceded by Spain to the United States. 1820, Missouri Compromise. 1821, Missouri admitted as a State.

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1818. Accession of Marshal Bernadotte (as Charles XIV.) in Sweden.



George IV., 1820-30.

Son of Geo. III.; he m. Caroline of Brunswick.

1820-27. Liverpool ministry (Tory) continues. 1827, Ministry of GEO. CANNING (mixed); of Lord Goderich. 1828, of WELLINGTON (Tory).

a. 1820-25. Administration of James Monroe continues.

a.*1825. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, of Massachusetts, *sixth* PRESIDENT. HENRY CLAY, Sec'y of State. *1829, ANDREW JACKSON, of Tennessee, *seventh* PRESIDENT.

1820. Proceedings against the Queen of England.

a.*1821. *Boston made a city*. Population in 1820, 43,000.

1824. Death of LORD BYRON.

a. 1825. Erie Canal completed. DE WITT CLINTON.

a. 1826. Death of BISHOP HEBER.—Death, July 4, of JOHN ADAMS and THOMAS JEFFERSON.

1827. Death of GEORGE CANNING, Premier of Great Britain.

1828. Repeal of the Test Act. (See the reign of Ch. II.)

1829. Wellington and Peel carry the ROMAN CATHOLIC RELIEF BILL.

a. 1811-21. *Revolt of the Spanish-American Colonies*, New Granada, Buenos Ayres, Chili, Venezuela, Peru, Mexico, Guatemala.

1821. *Bonaparte dies* at St. Helena, aged 51.

1821-29. *Revolt and War of the Greeks*.

a. 1822. Brazil separated from Portugal and made an independent empire.—*Hieroglyphics* deciphered by CHAMPOLLION.

1823. Expedition of the Duc d'Angoulême into Spain.

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- 1824. Accession of CHARLES X., King of France. (See 1830.)
- 1825. Accession of NICHOLAS I., Emperor of Russia. He was brother of Alexander, son of Paul, and grandson of Catharine II. (See 1855.)
- 1826. Suppression of the *Janizaries* by Sultan MAHMOUD.
- 1826. MARIA II. Queen of Portugal, grand-daughter of John VI. of Portugal and daughter of Pedro I. of Brazil. Her title was contested by her uncle Don Miguel.
- 1827. Destruction of the Turco-Egyptian fleet at *Navarino*.
- 1828-9. War between Russia and Turkey. Peace of Adrianople.



William IV., 1830-37.

Duke of Clarence, brother of Geo. IV.; he m. Adelaide of Saxe-Meiningen.

- 1830. Ministry of EARL GREY (Whig). BROUGHAM, Chancellor. 1834, Viscount Melbourne (Whig), premier; SIR ROBERT PEEL (Conservative), premier for four months. 1835, Melbourne restored.
- α. 1830. Administration of Jackson continues. 1835, Florida War. 1837, MARTIN VAN BUREN, of New York, *eighth* PRESIDENT.
- 1830. LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER R. R. OPENED. — *Course of the Niger* ascertained by the Landers. (Chambers, No. 142.)
- α.*1832. PASSAGE OF THE REFORM BILL IN ENGLAND. — *Nullifying Act* in S. Carolina. Railroads come into use in the United States. — Death of SIR WALTER SCOTT (Life by Lockhart); SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH, GEORGE CRABBE; of GOETHE in Germany (born 1749); of CUVIER in France.

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1834. Death of SAMUEL TAYLOR COLERIDGE and CHARLES LAMB.—*Slavery abolished in the British Colonies.*

*1830. The French take Algiers. *Three Glorious Days* of July. SECOND FRENCH REVOLUTION. Charles X. dethroned. LOUIS PHILIPPE king. Revolution in Belgium; LEOPOLD, king. Unsuccessful Revolution in Poland.

[N. B. The brothers Louis XVI., Louis XVIII., and Charles X. were grandsons of Louis XV. The sons of Charles X. were the D. of Angoulême and the D. of Berri. The present Bourbon claimant is the son of the latter, Henry, called D. of Bordeaux and Count of Chambord. Louis Philippe was the son of Philippe Egalité D. of Orleans.]

1831. Revolt of MEHEMET ALI, Pacha of Egypt.

1831. Death of B. G. NIEBUHR, the historian of Rome. (Life and Letters of Niebuhr.)

1833. ISABELLA II. succeeds her father Ferdinand VII. king of Spain. Her mother's name is Christina. Her title contested by her uncle Don Carlos.

Victoria, 1837, June 20; born 1819.

Daughter of the Duke of Kent, fourth son of George III. In 1840, she m. Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg.

1837. Ministry of Melbourne continues. 1841, Sir R. PEEL, Premier. 1846, Lord JOHN RUSSELL, (Liberal), Premier. 1852, Feb. to Dec., EDW. STANLEY, Earl of DERBY (Conservative), Premier. DISRAELI, Chan. of the Exchequer and leader in the House of Commons. 1852, Dec., E. of Aberdeen (Coalition), Premier. 1855, Feb., Visc. Palmerston (Liberal), Premier.

a.*1837. Van Buren administration continues. 1841, WILLIAM H. HARRISON, of Ohio, (Whig), ninth PRESIDENT. He dies in office. JOHN

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TYLER, of Virginia, *tenth* PRESIDENT. D. WEBSTER, Sec'y of State. 1845, JAMES K. POLK, of Tennessee, (Dem.), *eleventh* PRESIDENT. 1849, ZACHARY TAYLOR, of Louisiana, (Whig), *twelfth* PRESIDENT. 1850, He dies in office. MILLARD FILLMORE, of New York, (Whig), *thirteenth* PRESIDENT. D. WEBSTER, Sec'y of State. 1853, FRANKLIN PIERCE, of New Hampshire, (Democrat), *fourteenth* PRESIDENT.

- a. 1837. Rebellion in Canada, soon suppressed.
- a. 1838. First ocean steam-packet.
- a. 1840. *Opium War* in China begins. Syrian War. — Morse's *Electric Telegraph* patented.
- 1841. Birth of Albert Edward, Prince of Wales.
- a.*1842. *Treaty of Washington* (or Ashburton Treaty) settles the *north-eastern boundary*. — Disaster at Cabul.
- 1842. Death of Dr. THOMAS ARNOLD. (Life, by Stanley.)
- a. Death of Dr. W. E. CHANNING. (Life, by W. H. Channing.)
- 1843. *Repeal Agitation* in Ireland; DANIEL O'CONNELL. Conquest of Scinde by Sir C. Napier. Death of ROBERT SOUTHEY. (Life and Letters of Southey.) *Church Secession* in Scotland.
- 1844. Death of THOMAS CAMPBELL (Q. R. Nos. 114, 169). Death of JOHN DALTON (Q. R. 191).
- a. 1845. *Annexation of Texas*. — Lord Rosse's Telescope. Sir John Franklin sails. (Other Arctic explorers are Sir Edw. Parry, and Sir John and Sir James Ross.)
- 1846. *Repeal of the Corn Laws*; Peel and Cobden.
- a. Oregon boundary adjusted. LORD J. RUSSELL, Premier. — Death of Dr. THOMAS CHAMBERS. — *Discovery of Neptune*, by LE VERRIER and GALLE. *Discovery of the anæsthetic properties of Ether* by Jackson and (or) Morton.
- a. 1846–48. MEXICAN WAR. TAYLOR victorious at Palo Alto, Buena Vista, etc. SCOTT takes Vera

A.D.

Cruz ; is victorious at Cerro Gordo, Churubusco, etc. ; enters the city of Mexico. *Peace of Guadalupe Hidalgo.*

1847. Great Famine in Ireland. Annexation of the Punjab.

a. 1848. Death of J. Q. ADAMS.—Death of GEORGE STEPHENSON, the Improver of the Locomotive Engine.

1849. Death of Cardinal MEZZOFANTI, the greatest of modern linguists (E. R. No. 205).

1849. Repeal of the Navigation Laws.

a. 1850. California a State. Fugitive Slave Law passed. Death of SIR R. PEEL, of WILLIAM WORDSWORTH, of FRANCIS JEFFREY, of JOHN C. CALHOUN. (Cockburn's Life of Jeffrey.)

1851. *Great Exhibition* in the Crystal Palace. Caffre War rages. Kossuth lands at New York.

a. 1852, Feb. — Dec., Derby Ministry. Death of THOMAS MOORE. Gold mania in Australia. New Parliament called. Aberdeen Ministry.—Nomination of Pierce and of Scott. Death of HENRY CLAY.

1852, Sept. 14. Death of the DUKE OF WELLINGTON. (Southey's Articles on the D. of W. in Q. R. vol. 13. Life of the D. of W. by Macfarlane, by Maxwell, and in the London Times.)

a. 1852. Oct. 24, Death of DANIEL WEBSTER. (Life by Everett, in Webster's Works.)

1853. McClure discovers the North West Passage.

*1854. RUSSIAN WAR. (1853. Mission of Prince Menchikoff. Vienna Note. Turkey declares war. Affair of Sinope.) 1854. March, France and England declare war. June, Siege of Silistria raised. August, Bomarsund taken. Sept. 14, The Allies land in the Crimea. Sept. 20, They gain the *Battle of the Alma*. Oct. 9, They open the trenches before *Sebastopol*. Oct. 25, *Battle of Balaklava*. Nov. 5, *Battle of Inkermann*. Oct., Miss NIGHTINGALE leaves London for the Hospital at Scutari.

A.D.

1854. March, Death of Justice TALFOURD. April, Death of JOHN WILSON and JAMES MONTGOMERY.
- a. 1854. May, The H. of R. pass the *Nebraska Bill*, which overthrows the Missouri Compromise. July, Bombardment of Greytown. Aug., The President's Cuba Message. Sept., Loss of the Steamer Arctic. — Progress of The American (or Know-Nothing Party).
1855. Feb., Palmerston Ministry.
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1839. Nov. 3, Hatti Sheriff of Gulhanè (Tanzi-mat).
1840. GUIZOT, minister of foreign affairs in France.
1847. The French take Abd-el-kader prisoner.
- *1848. **Year of Revolutions.** *Third French Revolution* (Feb. 22); Louis Philippe abdicates. Republic. Insurrection at Paris in June. LOUIS NAPOLEON, first President. Revolutions in Lombardy, Tuscany, Naples, Sicily, Rome, Hungary, Austria, Prussia; total or partial failures.
1849. *War in Hungary*; KOSSUTH at the head of affairs. *Occupation of Rome* by the French.
- 1849 – 50. Schleswic-Holstein War. Denmark and Prussia.
1850. Death of Louis Philippe at Clermont.
1850. Rebellion in China breaks out.
1851. Dec. 2, Louis Napoleon's *Coup d'État*.
1852. Dec. 2, NAPOLEON III., Emperor of the *French* (Louis Napoleon is the son of Louis Bonaparte Napoleon's brother, and Hortense Beauharnais the Empress Josephine's daughter).
1855. March, Death of Nicholas, and accession of his son ALEXANDER II. (The four sons of Nicholas, namely, Alexander, Constantine, Nicholas, Michael, bear the names of their father and uncles.)
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Goldsmith, Hume, Blackstone, Johnson, Robertson, Smith (Adam, author of the *Wealth of Nations*, and founder of the science of Political Economy), Gibbon, Burns, Burke, Junius, Cowper. Which of these were natives of Scotland, and which of Ireland? Name the principal works of each.

For short biographical sketches of the distinguished writers of the present century and references to more extended biographies, see Cleveland's *English Literature of the Nineteenth Century*. A brief account of American Literature may be found in Tuckerman's *Supplement to Shaw's English Literature*.



SOVEREIGNS, RULERS, etc. in 1855.

A.D.

- 1816. WILLIAM I., King of *Wurtemberg*.
- 1824. LEOPOLD II., Grand Duke of *Tuscany*.
- 1830. CHARLES LEOP. FREDERIC, Grand Duke of *Baden*.
- 1830. FERDINAND II., King of the *Two Sicilies* (a Bourbon).
- 1831. LEOPOLD of Saxe-Coburg, (uncle of Victoria), King of *Belgium*.
- 1832. OTHO of Bavaria, King of *Greece*.
- 1833. ISABELLA II., Queen of *Spain* (a Bourbon).
- 1837. VICTORIA I., Queen of *Great Britain* (m. a Coburg).
- 1839. ABDUL MEDJID, Sultan of *Turkey*.
- 1840. FRED. WILLIAM IV., King of *Prussia*.
- 1844. OSCAR I., King of *Sweden*.
- 1846. PIUS IX., Pope.
- 1848. FREDERIC VII., King of *Denmark*.
- 1848. MAX. JOSEPH II., King of *Bavaria*.
- 1848. FRANCIS JOSEPH I., Emperor of *Austria*.
- 1849. WILLIAM III., King of the *Netherlands*.
- 1849. VICTOR EMANUEL II., King of *Sardinia*.
- 1851. GEORGE FREDERIC (grandson of Geo. III. of England), King of *Hanover*.

A.D.

- 1852. NAPOLEON III., Emperor of the *French*.
 - 1853. PEDRO V., King of *Portugal* (son of a Coburg).
 - 1854. AUGUSTUS JOHN, King of *Saxony*.
 - 1855. ALEXANDER II., Emperor of *Russia*.
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- 1831. PEDRO II., Emperor of *Brazil*.
- 1853. FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the *United States of America*.

ARITHMETIC.

1. DEFINE Arithmetic. — The root is the Greek word *arithmos*, *number*.
2. Repeat the Numeration Table. How many figures are required for *tens*? *millions*? *trillions*? *tens of billions*?
Read 100000001; 278278278; 29996665511.
3. What is *ten tens*? a *hundred hundreds*? a *thousand thousands*? a *million millions*?
4. By what name is the result of Addition called? of Subtraction? of Multiplication? of Division?
5. Define Minuend, Subtrahend; Multiplicand, Multiplier; Dividend, Divisor; Factors; Aliquot Part.
6. How do you divide by 10, 20, 100, 3000, and the like? and how do you write the *remainder*?
7. Is a *factor* struck out (suppressed, removed) by subtraction, or by division? Divide $8 \times 6 \times 2$ by 8; by 4; by 3.
8. Describe the modes of *proving* the four great processes. Divide 40 pounds by 10 pounds; multiply 40 pounds by 10.
9. What is the difference between an *abstract* and a *denominate* number?
10. What are *Compound* Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, Division? — See Appendix.
11. How often do you carry one in Simple Addition? in Compound Addition?
12. In Compound Addition, etc., if you have divided by a *fraction*, what caution must be observed in regard to

the *remainder*? E. g. 5 rods, 2 yards, 2 feet, 10 inches, + 17 rods, 5 yards, 1 foot, 9 inches, + 16 rods, 1 yard, 2 feet, 7 inches.—See Appendix.

13. What change is effected by *Reduction*, of whatever kind?—See Appendix.
14. How is a lower denomination reduced to a higher? a higher to a lower?—Reduce up, by —; reduce down, by —.
15. Repeat the Tables of Denominations.—See Appendix.
16. How many pence make a pound? How many farthings? How many sixpences make a shilling? How many fourpences? threepences? How many pounds *gross* make a ton? How many *net*? How many feet make a mile? How many acres make a square mile? How many feet make a cubic yard? How many *cubic* feet make a cord? how many *feet of wood*, or cord feet? how many cubic feet make a cord foot? How is it that $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches make a nail? How many dozen make a *gross*? How many sheets make a *quire*? how many quires make a *ream*? From what are malt liquors made? What is *tare*? *tret*? What is the distinction between *gross* and *net*?
17. What is the quotient, when a number is divided by itself?
18. What is the *complement* of a number consisting of *two figures*? What is its use in *addition*? $99 + 88$; $87 + 23$; $45 + 79$.
19. What is the shortest way to take tens and units from 100?—See Appendix.
20. What is the shortest way to multiply mentally by 5? to divide by 5? 88×5 ; 75×5 ; 444×5 ; $990 \div 5$; $195 \div 5$; $6660 \div 5$.—Ad. 22, 24.
21. What is a *Prime* number? a *Composite* number? When are numbers *prime to each other*? Name the prime numbers from 1 to 100.—See Appendix.
22. Name several *multiples* of 2, of 3. What is a multiple?—See Appendix, 29.
23. What numbers are divisible without remainder by 2, 4,

8? Why? What by 3, or 9? 5? 10? 11?—See Appendix.

24. Are the sum and the difference of *an odd and an even* number odd, or even? of *two even* numbers? of *two odd* numbers?
25. Is the product of *an odd by an even* number odd, or even? of *two odd numbers* multiplied together? of *two even numbers*?
26. If a number is divisible without remainder by two others, when is it divisible by the *product* of the two? — See Appendix.
27. Give the rule for finding *all the prime factors* of a given product. — See Appendix.
28. What is meant by the Greatest Common Divisor or Measure of two or more numbers? What then can it not exceed? Give the rule for the G. C. D. — See Appendix.
29. What is meant by the Least Common Multiple of two or more numbers? What then is its minimum, or least possible magnitude? Give the rule for the L. C. M. — See Appendix.
30. Division being the reverse of Multiplication, what corresponds in the former to the product in the latter, and what to the factors severally?
31. What is an Integer, or integral number?
32. From which of the four great operations do *Fractions* result? What then is a Fraction? In a fraction what is *dividend*, what *divisor*, what *quotient*?
33. How is a quotient affected by multiplying or dividing the *dividend*? by multiplying or dividing the *divisor*? by multiplying or dividing *both dividend and divisor*?
34. Hence the rules for multiplying and dividing a fraction by an integer, and for reducing a fraction to its lowest terms. Give those rules.
35. In reducing a fraction to its lowest terms, what is suppressed?
36. Multiply a fraction by its own denominator, and what product will you have? Why?

37. What does "of" after a fraction denote?
38. By what two rules may $\frac{1}{2}$ of a number be obtained?
 $\frac{1}{2}$? $\frac{1}{4}$?
39. How do you multiply a fraction by a fraction? How do you divide any number by a fraction? Explain both processes? Ad. 65, 66.
40. Dividing by any fraction is equivalent to multiplying by what number? Multiplying by any fraction is equivalent to dividing by what number? $25 \div \frac{1}{2} = 25 \times ?$
 $79 \div \frac{2}{3} = 79 \times ?$ $99 \times \frac{7}{8} = 99 \div ?$ How, then, may multiplication be performed by division, and division by multiplication? 8 /
41. Show the difference between taking $\frac{1}{2}$ of a number and dividing that number by $\frac{1}{2}$.
42. When is the dividend *increased* by division? In other words, when must the quotient exceed the dividend?
43. Give the rules for reducing an improper, a compound, and a complex fraction, and the rule for reducing a mixed number.—See Appendix.
44. How are fractions reduced to a Common Denominator? How to the Least Common Denominator? How does it appear that the *value* of the fractions remain *unchanged*?—See Appendix.
45. Give the rules for the *addition and subtraction of vulgar fractions*.
46. Give the rule for changing a fraction of one denomination to another. Reduce $\frac{3}{4}$ to 10ths; $\frac{5}{8}$ to 11ths; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 7ths.—See Appendix.
47. If A contribute 2, and B contribute 3, what *proportion of the whole* will each contribute? Three fourths of the earth's surface are covered by the sea; what is the *proportion* of land to water?
48. Define a Decimal Fraction. How is it read?
49. Are decimals proper, or improper, fractions?
50. Repeat the *descending* table of Decimal Numeration.
51. Read .001; .0101; .08700325; 84.84; 84.084.

52. *Billions* require how many places of integral figures? *Billionths*, how many *decimal* places? *Millions* and *Millionths*, how many places?
53. How many *tenths* make a *ten*? a *thousand*? How many *thousandths* a *ten*? a *thousand*? How many *hundredths* make a *tenth*? How many *millionths* a *hundred thousandth*? a *hundredth*? How many hundredths in seven tenths and five hundredths? How many millionths in seventy-seven hundredths? How many hundredths in eight thousand five hundred millionths? Reduce 2.5 to tenths, hundredths, millionths.
54. How is the value of a decimal fraction affected by *removing the point* to the right or left, two, four, six places? Why? Divide .0756 by 10; .07569 by 10000; 819 by 100; 7 by 1000; .01 by 100. Multiply .000001 by 100000; 8.6 by 10000; .499 by 100; .9 by 10; .987 by 1000; .032798 by 20; .6945387 by 400.
55. Why do ciphers at the *right* of a decimal *not* affect its value? How do ciphers inserted immediately *after the point* affect the fraction?
56. Give the rules for the Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, Division of Decimals.—See Appendix.
57. Give Adams's proof of the last two rules.
58. Will a decimal divisor give a quotient greater, or less, than the dividend?
59. When the dividend and the divisor have the same number of decimal places, what will the quotient be, so long as you annex no decimal ciphers to the dividend?
60. How is a vulgar fraction reduced to a decimal? Why? —See Appendix. See also Question 29.
61. What is a *repeating*, and what a *circulating* decimal? What is a *period*?
62. How may lower denominations be reduced to a vulgar fraction of a higher? How to the decimal of a higher? —N. B. The given higher denominate is called the *unit*.—Reduction up *divides*.—See Appendix.

63. How may a vulgar or decimal fraction of a higher denomination be reduced to lower denominate forms? — Reduction down *multiples*.
64. How many decimal places are necessary to represent *per cent.*?
65. Translate $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{5}$, $\frac{1}{6}$, into *per cent.* The *whole* of any thing is how many *per cent.*? Translate 10, 15, 60, 125, 150 *per cent.* into their equivalent fractional expressions reduced to the lowest terms.
66. What is 100 *per cent.* of 1? 150 *per cent.* of 3? $66\frac{2}{3}$ *per cent.* of 6? 150 *per cent.* of $\frac{1}{2}$? 175 *per cent.* of $\frac{1}{3}$? 2 *per cent.* of 1000? 1 *per cent.* of 1? 5 *per cent.* of 40? 1000 *per cent.* of 1? of $\frac{1}{10}$? $16\frac{2}{3}$ *per cent.* of 6, 12, 9? 25 *per cent.* of 25? $\frac{7}{8}$ of one *per cent.* of $\frac{7}{8}$? •
67. Write in a *decimal form* $2\frac{1}{2}$ *per cent.*, $7\frac{7}{8}$ *per cent.*, $5\frac{1}{2}$ *per cent.*, $\frac{1}{2}$ of one *per cent.*, $\frac{1}{3}$ of one *per cent.*, $\frac{1}{4}$ of one *per cent.*, $8\frac{2}{3}$ *per cent.*
68. How may Loss or Gain be reckoned in percentage? — See Appendix.
69. What is the rule for changing Federal Money to Sterling, and the reverse? Explain it.
70. What is the *nominal par value* of the pound sterling in the United States? How is its *exchange value* calculated? In round numbers, what is a pound sterling worth? — See Appendix.
71. Define Interest, Principal, Rate, Amount. Give the interest at 6 *per cent.* on \$100 for 1 year; for 1 month; for 6 days: and on 100 cents for the same time.
72. Give the rule in all its parts for casting Simple Interest, and explain it. — See Appendix.
73. Give the rules for Partial Payments.
74. What is Compound Interest? Give the rule for casting it.
75. In what time will a sum of money be *doubled* at 6 *per cent.* simple interest? compound interest? — See Appendix.

76. How are repeating and circulating decimals reduced to vulgar fractions? — See Colburn's Sequel.
77. What is the federal value of 6*d.*, 1*s.*, 1*s.* 6*d.*, 2*s.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*, 3*s.*, 3*s.* 6*d.*, 4*s.*, 4*s.* 6*d.*, 5*s.*, 5*s.* 6*d.*, 9*d.*, 4½*d.*, 3*d.*, of the old New England currency? What is the value of a New York shilling? penny?
78. What is a Promissory Note? What is the promise in a Bank-Bill or Note? How is a note usually *transferred* to a new holder? And what *word* makes it *negotiable* (that is, makes it circulate like money)? — See Appendix.
79. What is a Bank said to do, when it lends money on a promissory note? In what respect does Bank Discount differ from common Mercantile Discount? What is Present Worth? In what class of questions in Discount is the answer *greater* than the given quantity? and why?
80. How does a Bill of Exchange (or Draft) differ from a Promissory Note? What is a Check? — See Appendix.
81. How are mercantile transactions between different countries greatly facilitated? — See Appendix.
82. What is *Stock* in a bank, a railroad, or a factory? When is it said to be at an *advance* or *premium*, and when at a *discount*? What is a *Dividend*?
83. Par being 100, market price 105, what is the premium in percentage? Par being 70, selling price 87, what per cent. premium? Par being 100, dividend 8 per cent., market price 109, what per cent. does the dividend stand the buyer in? Par being 100, dividend 5 per cent., selling price 90, what is the value of the dividend to the buyer?
84. What is the fractional gain or loss, and what the gain or loss per cent., when 25 is added to 75, or taken from 100?
85. The product of two factors being given and one of the factors, how is the other found? Apply this to the measure of surfaces.
86. Given the product of three factors and the product of

two of them; to find the third. Apply this to the measurement of solids.

87. Repeat the Table for the length of the Months.
88. Why do not two successive years begin with the same day of the week? Why are they usually *one* day, and sometimes *two* days apart?
89. Why is leap-year longer than other years? How do you know what years are leap-years? In what cases is *the last year of a century* excepted from this rule? — See Appendix.
90. From whom do the Julian and Gregorian Calendars derive their names? What made the adoption of a New Style necessary? In what years were the two calendars introduced? — See Appendix.
91. Why are some dates in old English books double, e. g. 30 January 1648 – 9, 13 March 1687? — See Appendix.
92. In what respect do the first day and the twenty-ninth day of a month agree?
93. Can a month have *five* Sundays, or *two* full moons? — See Appendix.
94. How many weeks make an *average quarter*? When is that number of consecutive weeks *exactly* a quarter?
95. What is meant by an *average*? How do you find the average of several quantities? What other word is used in the same sense?
96. Why is the Mahometan year shorter than ours? — See Appendix.
97. What determines the length of a day, and what that of a year?
98. How many degrees make a *circle*? How many *seconds* make a degree? How many *minutes*? How many *geographical*, and how many *statute miles* make a degree? What is a statute mile?
99. What is a Meridian of Longitude? a Parallel of Latitude? What is the greatest possible latitude? lon-

- gitude? Name the latitude of the Polar Circles; of the Tropics. What part of Northern Asia, and what large islands in the South Pacific, are at or near the meeting of E. L. and W. L. from Greenwich?
100. What are the latitude and longitude of Boston? What places in the Old and the New World have nearly our latitude?
 101. Why are degrees of *latitude* nearly *invariable* in length? Why are those of *longitude* very *variable*? — See Appendix.
 102. How is *longitude* translated into *time*? When does *difference* of longitude make time earlier, and when later?
 103. Why did the early navigators, on returning from a voyage round the world, find their reckoning incorrect?
 104. At what rate does *Sound* travel? *Light*?
 105. How long is light in travelling over the mean distance of the earth from the sun? What must be the distance from the earth of a star, whose light requires a period of $9\frac{1}{4}$ years to reach us?
 106. How may the distance of a thunder-cloud be ascertained?
 107. Why do the Boston bells in an alarm of fire seem to strike successively, and not simultaneously? How may you calculate the distance of two of them from each other?
 108. What is the area of Massachusetts? New York? Virginia? — See Appendix.
 109. What is the use of the Equation of Payments? the Rule? Explain it.
 110. Distinguish Linear from Square Measure.
 111. How many *Square Miles* are there in *two miles square*? How much of a square mile in $\frac{1}{4}$ -of-a-mile square? Divide 10 miles square by 10 square miles.
 112. How do you find the number of acres in a square mile?

113. How is the area of a Square found? of a Rectangle?
114. How is the Solidity of a body, or the Capacity of a vessel, found?
115. What has only *one* dimension? What has *two*? What has *three*?
116. Explain the rule for Duodecimals.
117. What is the area of a Triangle? a Trapezoid? a Circle? Divide the area of a Triangle by the base, the altitude, half the base, half the altitude.
118. What is the ratio of the Circumference to the Diameter?
119. To what sum is the *square of the hypotenuse* equal?
120. Given the perpendicular sides of a right-angled triangle, to find the hypotenuse (not its square merely).
121. Give the measure of the *Solidity* of a Prism; a Cylinder; a Cone; a Pyramid; a Sphere.
122. Give the measure of the *Surface* of a Sphere.
123. What is a Proportion? Explain all the terms used in Proportion.
124. How may you multiply or divide a Ratio? How change its form without changing its value? Why?
125. What is the *great law* of Proportion? What *changes*, therefore, may be made in a proportion?
126. Three terms of a proportion being given, find the fourth.
127. What is the Rule of Three Direct? Inverse? — Ad. 236, 237.
128. Give the rule for Fellowship.
129. What is a Compound Proportion? — See Appendix.
130. Give the *Rule of Proportion*. — See Appendix.
131. Define Similar Surfaces, Similar Solids. How are the former to each other? How the latter?
132. Give the rules in the Arithmetic for the Mensuration of *Surfaces*, and of *Solids*.

133. Give the rule for finding the Specific Gravity of a metal. — See Appendix.
134. Give the rules in Adams's Arithmetic for the Mechanical Powers.
135. Give the Laws of Motion; Kepler's Laws; Newton's Law; the Law of the Descent of Falling Bodies.
136. How are Force and Velocity, or Power and Time, related to each other?
137. How do you find the Momentum of a body? — See Appendix.
138. What is the Mass of a body the *product* of? — See Appendix.
139. Define Algebra. How is it related to Arithmetic? Whence is the word derived?
140. Describe the algebraic *signs*.
141. Define an Axiom, and repeat the list of axioms.
142. What *letters* commonly serve to represent *unknown*, and what *known* quantities?
143. Define Term, Equation, Member, Coefficient, Positive, Negative.
144. What is an equation of the *first degree*? When do you know that an equation is *solved*?
145. Repeat and explain the rule of Transposition. Why may the signs of *all* the terms of an equation be changed?
146. Define Monomial, Binomial, Trinomial, Polynomial, Exponent. Show the difference between $3x$ and x^3 .
147. Give the rule for *multiplying* monomials. Explain it.
148. What is the effect of *increasing* an exponent? Add a^2 to a^2 ; multiply a^2 by a^2 .
149. What terms are called *Similar*? How are they reduced?
150. Give the rule for algebraic *Addition*.
151. Give the rule for algebraic *Subtraction*.

152. What is the effect of *diminishing* an exponent? Subtract a^2 from a^2 ; divide a^2 by a^2 .
153. How may a *single sign* be made to affect *several terms*?
154. Describe the processes indicated in the two following expressions:
- 1) $\frac{6+0.34:2-5}{(6+0.34):2-3}$; 2) $\frac{3+0.34:2-1.2}{(3+0.34):2-1.2} : \frac{3+0.34:(2-1.2)}{(3+0.34):(2-1.2)}$.
155. Give the rule for the *multiplication of polynomials*, and show that *like* signs give *plus*, and *unlike* signs *minus*.
156. Repeat the four leading algebraic *formulas*, and translate them into words.
157. What is the object of Division? Give the rule for the division of one monomial by another.
158. Give the rule for the division of a polynomial by a monomial; by a polynomial; and show that the rule for the signs is the same as in multiplication.
159. What is the quotient, when a quantity is divided by itself? What is the product of any quantity, however large, when multiplied by *zero*? What is the value of $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{9}{8}$, $\frac{9}{2}$?
160. What will $a-b$ divide? $a+b$?
161. Is $a+b$ prime or composite? $a+2b$? $2a+b$? $2a+2b$? a^2+b^2 ? a^2-b^2 ? $a+b+b^2$? $a^2+2ab+b^2$? $2m+4n$? m^2+n^2 ? p^6-q^6 ? x^m-y^m ?
162. Are $a+b$ and $a^2-2ab+b^2$ prime to each other? a^2+b^2 and $a+b$? x^2-y^2 and x^7+y^7 ?
163. Separate into two factors $ax+bx+2mx$; $qs-s$; $xy+xy^2$; aq^n-a .
164. Given $x+y=a$, and $x-y=b$, to find the values of x and y . Translate the formula into words.
165. In solving equations containing several unknown quantities, what sort of an equation do we seek to arrive at?
166. Describe the mode of Elimination by Addition and Subtraction; by Subtraction; by Comparison.

167. Give the rule for the Involution of a Monomial.
168. What is the effect of a *multiplying* an exponent?
169. Give the *Squares* and *Cubes* of the *first ten* numbers.
170. What are the powers of $+1$? Give the first *six* powers of -1 .
171. Define Power, Root.
172. A power of a product is equal to the product of what powers?
173. Develop $(a + b)^6$, and explain the whole method. Repeat the rule for the involution of a Binomial.
174. Develop $(3 + a^2)^5$; $(2x + 4)^4$.
175. How may the Binomial Theorem be applied to Polynomials?
176. Give the rule for the extraction or Evolution of any given root of a given Monomial.
177. What is the effect of *dividing* an exponent?
178. A root of a product is equal to the product of what roots? e. g. $\sqrt{64 \times 36}$; $\sqrt[3]{27 \times 64 \times 8}$.
179. What are the equivalents of $\sqrt[3]{a^3}$, $\sqrt[9]{a^4}$?
180. What is the value of a^0 , a^{-1} , a^{-2} , a^{-3} , a^{-m} , $a^{-2}b$? — See Appendix.
181. From what formula is the rule for extracting the square root of a polynomial derived? Give that rule. Modify the rule to suit a numerical quantity.
182. Why are *two figures* allowed to a *period*, and why are *decimal* periods counted to the *right*?
183. Why cannot a *binomial* be a perfect square? When is a *trinomial* such?
184. How can you find the *diagonal* of a room whose three dimensions are given? Use this method to find the maximum cube that can be cut from a sphere. — See Appendix.
185. Square a , $a + 1$; 40, 41; $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$; $\frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{4}$.
186. Square $2\frac{1}{2}$, $6\frac{1}{2}$; 35, 65. — See Appendix.

187. What is a *pure* quadratic equation? an *affected* quadratic equation?
188. How is an affected quadratic equation solved? By what rule do you complete the square?
189. Why does every quadratic equation admit of *two* solutions?
190. From what formula is the rule for the extraction of the cube root deduced? Repeat it. Modify it to suit a numerical quantity.
191. Why are *three* figures allowed to a period, and why are *decimal* periods counted to the *right*?
192. What is a *surd* or *irrational quantity*? an *imaginary quantity*?
193. Is $\sqrt{-27}$ imaginary, or irrational? $\sqrt{27}$?
194. When are the roots of a *negative* quantity rational, when irrational, and when imaginary? E. g. $\sqrt[3]{-19}$; $\sqrt[3]{-27}$; $\sqrt[3]{-24}$; $\sqrt{-16}$.
195. What is an equation of *the third degree* or *cubic* equation?
196. What is an Arithmetical Progression? a Geometrical Progression?
197. Repeat the formulas for *the last term* and *the sum* of an *arithmetical* progression; of a *geometrical* progression; and explain the methods by which they are found.
198. Vary the formula for the sum of a geometrical progression to meet the case of an *infinite decreasing series*.
199. Let x, y, z , represent the digits of a number. What expression represents the number? What will represent it, when the order of the digits is *inverted*?

APPENDIX.

10. COMPOUND Addition is the addition of *similar* compound quantities. A compound quantity is usually made up of different denominations, which belong, however, to the *same table*. — Compound Multiplication is the multiplication of a compound quantity by an *abstract* number only. — Compound Division is usually the division of a compound quantity by an abstract number.

12. Divide the remainder by the denominator of the fraction, and use the quotient for a new remainder.

13. Reduction changes *form or name*, but never *value*.

15. Insert in Long (or Linear) Measure, 4 inches = 1 *hand*; 12 *lines* = 1 ~~foot~~; 6 feet = 1 *fathom*. — Omit in the Time table, 4 weeks = 1 month. — A French *metre* = $39\frac{1}{2}$ inches, which somewhat exceeds an English yard. — A French *kilogramme* is rather more than two pounds Avoirdupois; a French *hectare* is nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres. — A *toise* is about a fathom. — A *verst* is less than three fourths of a mile. — A *stone* is 14 pounds.

19. Add 10 to the given number, and take the tens from 10, and the units from 10. Thus, $100 - 56 = 44$; $10 - 6 = 4$, $10 - 6 = 4$. If there are no units, take the tens from 10.

21. Numbers are *prime to each other*, if they have no common integral divisor; e. g. 2 and 3, 4 and 9, 24 and 49. No two *even* numbers can be prime to each other; one at least of the numbers must be odd.

23. Any number is a multiple of 2, whose *unit* figure is a multiple of 2: of 4, whose last *two* figures (tens and units), taken as an independent number, are a multiple of 4: of 8, whose last *three* figures (hundreds, tens, and units) are a multiple of 8. This follows from the fact that all tens are multiples of 2; all hundreds, of 4; all thousands, of 8. — Any number is a multiple of 3 or 9, *the sum of whose digits* is a multiple of 3 or 9. This applies to no other numbers. — Any number ending in 5 or 0 is a multiple of 5. — Any number consisting of *three figures* is a multiple of 11, when the middle figure is equal to the *sum of the other two*.
26. When the two divisors are *prime to each other*. Thus, any number divisible by 3 and 8 is divisible by 24; but 24 will not exactly divide *all* numbers divisible by 4 and 6, for these two are not prime to each other.
27. Divide the given number by either of its *prime factors*; then divide the quotient by either of *its* prime factors; and continue the division till you reach a *prime quotient*. The several divisors and the prime quotient will be the factors required.
28. The G. C. D. of several numbers, being the largest number which will measure *all* of them, cannot of course exceed the smallest of them, and is usually smaller than any of them. The G. C. D. is always *contained*.
29. A multiple of several numbers can be divided by each of them without a remainder. Thus, 24 is a multiple, and a common multiple, of 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 24. A multiple, of course, cannot be less than what it holds. It is always a container. The L. C. M. must contain all the factors of all the numbers of which it is the multiple.

To find the L. C. M.: First, *erase* any of the given numbers which is a factor of any other; secondly, *separate* the numbers severally into their prime factors; thirdly, *retain* once of each prime factor the highest power which appears; lastly, *multiply* together the factors so retained. (Erase, separate, retain, multiply.)

Or thus: *Multiply* together the *first two* of the given numbers, suppressing (*by division*) their G. C. D. Multiply the result by the *third* number, suppressing as before; and so on, till all the numbers have been used.

43. To simplify a *complex* fraction: Multiply both numerator and denominator by the secondary denominator, or by the L. C. M. of the secondary denominators, if there are two of them.
44. To reduce fractions to their L. C. D.: First, *find the L. C. M.* of the given denominators; secondly, *divide* this multiple by each of the denominators; thirdly, *multiply* each quotient by the numerator belonging to it. Take care first to reduce the given fractions to their lowest terms.
46. *Multiply* both terms of the fraction by the *required* denominator, and *divide* both the new terms by the *given* denominator.
56. Rule for the *Addition and Subtraction* of Decimals: — Write tenths under tenths, hundredths under hundredths, etc., and point under point; then add or subtract as in whole numbers, not forgetting that ten tenths make a unit.
 Rule for *Multiplication*: — Multiply as in whole numbers, and point off in the product as many decimal places as there are decimals *in both factors*: — Hence the
 Rule for *Division*: — Divide as in whole numbers, and make the number of decimal places in the quotient equal to the *excess* of the number in the dividend above that in the divisor. If the number in the divisor exceed that in the dividend, *annex decimal ciphers to the dividend*. Of course, when the divisor and dividend have an *equal* number of decimals, the quotient (so far) will be an *integer*.
60. Divide the numerator by the denominator, according to the rule for decimals.
62. Write the denominate numbers *down the slate in inverted order*. *Divide* the first by the number necessary to raise it to the next given denomination, and *annex the*

decimal quotient to the number beneath. Raise this number (integer and decimal) to a higher denomination by division, as before. Continue the division till it has reached the limit laid down in the question. Be very careful about the decimal places. (This is merely reducing vulgar fractions to decimals.)

68. Divide the absolute gain or loss by the *cost*, and stop at the *second* decimal figure. Annex the remainder, if there be any, as a *vulgar fraction*.

70. The exchange value is calculated by adding a percentage to the *nominal par* (\$4.44 $\frac{1}{2}$). This percentage varies according to the course of exchange. It is never far from 9 or 10 per cent., for this gives nearly the *real par* (metallic) value of the sovereign, which is between \$4.80 and \$4.90. The pound sterling is not a coin, but only money of account. The coin is called a *sovereign*. Why?

72. First rule for Simple Interest:— Find the interest for *one month*, and *multiply* it by the number of months. One month's interest, when the rate is 6 per cent. is found by multiplying the principal by .005; with any other rate, by multiplying by the given rate and dividing by 12. The days must be reduced to the decimal of a month of 30 days; which is done by calling the days tenths and dividing them by 3; for $\frac{3}{30} = \frac{1}{10}$. (This is Davies's method.)

Another rule for Simple Interest at 6 per cent.: First, call the *years* hundredths, and *multiply* by 6; secondly, call the *months* hundredths, and *divide* by 2; thirdly, call the *days* thousandths, and *divide* by 6. *Add* these results for the *rate*. *Multiply* the principal by the rate, and the product will be the interest required.

In many cases the shortest method is to find the interest for a year, then for parts of the year, and then for parts of the month. This method belongs to what in the old Arithmetics was called Practice.

75. In *about* 12 years at *compound interest*. Calculate the Compound Interest on \$100 for 12 years.
- 78, 79, 80. A Note *promises* to pay; a Bill or Draft *orders* some person to pay; a Check *orders the cashier of a bank* to pay. A note or check becomes negotiable by

being made payable to *order* or *bearer*; when payable to *order*, it is passed by *indorsement*.

81. Commercial transactions are greatly facilitated by the use of Bills of Exchange. If A in Liverpool owes B in New York, and C in New York wishes to buy goods of D. in Liverpool, B draws a bill (*draft*) on A and sells it to C; C remits it to D, and D collects it of A. Thus the cotton we send to England is made to pay for goods imported from that country. If our imports of goods exceed our exports, we can pay for a *part* of the imports by bills of exchange, but the rest of the debt is paid sooner or later in specie. This is true, as a *general* statement.

- 89, 90, 91. Julius Cæsar, commonly called the first Roman emperor, reformed the Calendar, B. C. 46-5. To him we owe the insertion every fourth year of an additional (or intercalary) day in February. But the solar year actually falls short of the Julian allowance of $365\frac{1}{4}$ days. Of course by the Julian Calendar the leap-year came too often. In 1582, Pope Gregory XIII. undertook to correct the error. He struck out 10 days at once, that is, he added 10 days to the date, and he provided that the last year of a century (though necessarily a multiple of 4) should be a leap-year only when the *first two figures* (or *hundreds*) should be a multiple of 4. Thus 1800 and 1900 are *not* leap-years, but 2000 *is* a leap-year. The days stricken out (viz. 10 from October 5, 1582, to ~~February 24, 1700~~; 11 from 1700 to 1800, 12 from 1800 to 1900, 13 from 1900 to 2100, and so on, ~~starting, if we adopt Gregory's date, from February 24~~) make the difference between old style and new style. This difference is added, to change O. S. to N. S.; subtracted, to change N. S. to O. S. The Gregorian calendar was more readily adopted in Catholic than in Protestant countries. The Greek church did not accept it, and Old Style is still used in Russia and Greece. In England the change was made in 1752. The *double dating* spoken of is owing to the fact that in England the year formerly began on March 25 (Lady Day). Of course it is confined to January, February, and twenty-four days of March. The leap-year is called

became

r.

correct

the intercalary day in

bissextile, because in that year "the sixth day before the first of March" represented both the 23d and 24th of February in the Julian calendar; *bis sextus*. (See Lardner's Museum of Science and Art, vol. v.)

93. The moon's synodic period is $29\frac{1}{2}$ days.
96. Because the Mahometan year is *lunar*, and ours is solar. A lunar year has 354 days. The Mahometan era is the Hegira.
101. The degrees of *latitude* slightly *increase* in length as you recede from the equator, owing to the spheroidal shape of the earth.—At the latitude of Boston a degree of *longitude* is 52 or 53 statute miles.
108. The area of Massachusetts is 7,500 sq. m.; of N. Y., 48,000 sq. m.; of Va. 66,000 sq. m. South Carolina and Scotland have nearly the same area, viz. 30,000 sq. m. England (with Wales) is a little smaller than Illinois (58,000 and 59,000). Ireland and Maine are nearly of the same size (32,000). France (207,000) is about as large as New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Ohio, taken together.
129. A Compound Proportion usually contains *two or more first ratios*, and *one second ratio*. The consequent of the second ratio is *x* (the unknown quantity), and the antecedent of the second ratio is of the same denomination as the unknown quantity.
130. To solve a Compound Proportion:—Consider the several *means* as *numerators*, and the known *extremes* as *denominators*, of a compound fraction. Reduce the fraction.—N. B. In forming each ratio, inquire whether by the terms of the question the antecedent or the consequent must be the larger number.
133. The S. G. of a body is equal to its weight divided by the weight which it loses when wholly immersed in water. For this latter weight precisely measures the weight of a bulk of water equal to the bulk of the given body.
- 137, 8. The *mass* of a body is the product of its density by its bulk or volume; $m=vd$. The *momentum* is the product of the mass by the velocity; $M=mV$.

Thus, the momentum of a train weighing 40 tons and moving 20 miles an hour is equal to that of a train of 80 tons with an hourly speed of 10 miles; for $40 \times 20 = 80 \times 10$.

$$180. a^2 = \frac{a^3}{a}; a^1 = \frac{a^2}{a}; a^0 = \frac{a}{a} = 1; a^{-1} = \frac{a}{a^2} = \frac{1}{a};$$

$$a^{-2} = \frac{1}{a^2}; a^{-m} = \frac{1}{a^m}.$$

184. The diagonal of a *room* is the hypotenuse of a right-angled triangle. The diagonal of the floor is the hypotenuse of another right-angled triangle. Suppose a *triangular screen* (having the same altitude as the room) placed diagonally across the room. The formula will be, $D^2 = l^2 + b^2 + h^2$.

186. See Ad. p. 114. The *formula* is as follows:

$$(a + \frac{1}{2})^2 = a^2 + a + \frac{1}{4} = a(a + 1) + \frac{1}{4}.$$

READING.

GOOD reading requires at least three things ; first, *distinct articulation* ; secondly, *correct accent* ; and thirdly, *proper expression*. All three are often much neglected ; the first and second certainly, by the majority of readers.

Distinct articulation is important, first, because we read and speak in order to be understood ; secondly, because it is agreeable to the ear ; thirdly, because obscure utterance is slovenly ; fourthly, because we have no right to perplex those who are so civil as to listen to us ; fifthly, because indistinct utterance leads to bad spelling ; and sixthly, because clear utterance is a help to clear statement, which is a very valuable and very rare attainment.

Correct accent is important, first, because it is correct ; secondly, because it is a part of a polite education ; thirdly, because careless habits as to your own language lead to equal carelessness in other languages.

No young person will read and speak distinctly and correctly, who despises small things, or who flatters himself that he is perfect already.

The art of expression is a difficult one ; for it requires *attention, analysis, judgment, patience, spirit, flexibility, variety*, etc. — Correct *time* requires proper *pauses* and suitable *quantity*. Many readers are very careless about pauses (especially in poetry), and know next to nothing of the quantity of syllables. — Correct *pitch* is as necessary as correct time. Many readers have one monotonous pitch of voice for all pieces and subjects. — Correct *inflection* is essential to *emphasis* and *rhythm*. No one can be a good reader who confounds the two inflections. — There are varieties of *force* as well as of pitch. Some readers give off

every thing with the same degree of loudness. — In reading verse, a *slight* metrical pause is generally required at the end of the line, but nothing more, unless the *sense* of the passage demands it. In the body of a line avoid making a metrical pause after an insignificant word; for meaning must not be sacrificed to measure. Reading is not singing.

Generally pause between the subject and the predicate of a sentence, and after the object when it precedes the governing verb; and make a marked interval after a parenthesis, and at the *break* in a period composed of a dependent and an independent member (*i. e.* between the protasis and the apodosis).

Words are emphasized, according to the sense of the passage in which they stand, either by stress of voice, by increased quantity, by pause, or by inflection.

In reading poetry, the *rising* inflection predominates, because the falling inflection, if used as freely as in prose, would produce too logical or too rugged an effect.

If an interrogation demands a categorical answer (*i. e.* yes or no), give the last word the *rising* inflection (subject of course to be set aside by emphasis or antithesis); otherwise, the falling.

Some readers have great difficulty in distinguishing between the inflections. Try the following:—*óne, twò; thrée, fòur; fíve, sìx; úp, dònwn; ríse, fáll; Jóhn Smíth; I? or yòu? ráin or shíne.*

Read the following with the proper inflections: “Can a month have five Sundays, or two full moons?”

Macbeth, Act I. Sc. III. “Live you? or are you aught
That man may question?”

and this:—

“Are ye fantastical, or that indeed
Which outwardly ye show?”

When you read, exert the voice more than in common conversation; otherwise you will be almost sure to fail. Suppose yourself to be reading to the most remote person in the room, and be sure that every syllable can be easily heard by him. Do not be afraid of those who are ready to reward earnestness and spirit with an empty laugh.

Be your own critic, and trust to your own sense of right. Keep the lungs well supplied with air, so that you will never be out of breath. Take breath at the natural pauses, and never get into a hurry; most persons read too fast. Before you utter any sentence, run the eye along over it and seize upon the expressive words; they will guide your emphasis: the eye must go before the tongue. Printed stops (or punctuation marks) are helps to the eye, not pauses for the voice; and reading by them cannot be good reading. Intermediate, inserted, subordinate, and parenthetical clauses are to be read as such; usually in a lower voice and at a more rapid rate than the main sentence: skill in managing such clauses is a mark of an intelligent reader. Of course, you can read well only what you understand, and you cannot understand every thing without study.

Lastly, read as if you had a soul, and as if the man who wrote what you are reading had one too. There is no dignity, grace, or common sense in murdering or debasing a fine sentiment in the uttering of it. Good reading is in these days, to say the least, quite as rare an attainment as good singing; it requires quite as cultivated a voice, quite as much thought, and quite as much relish for what is truly beautiful and sublime. And, if you weigh the value of an accomplishment by the good you can do with it, scarcely any thing will enable you to contribute more to the enjoyment of others.

Note the following observations and directions:—

1. An unaccented vowel is not necessarily silent, but is usually to be heard. The consonants in an unaccented syllable are still consonants, and have usually their appropriate sound. When two or more different (*i. e.* not repeated) consonants come together, one does not silence the others, but (as a general rule) all ought to be heard. When a word ending in a consonant is followed by a word beginning with a consonant, there are still two words, and they are to be heard accordingly. *Consonant, consonants* (not *consonance*), *acts* (not *axe*), *facts, accepts, excepts, affect, effect, sit down, a great deal* (not *a gradle*), *a good deal* (not *a good eel*), *at any rate* (not *tenny rate*), *fifth, sixth, twelfth, hundredth, geography, geometry, arithmetic, how many, busts, bursts, agony, impotent, eleven, position, authority, the longest street,*

the straitest sect, he musters the hosts, particular, perpendicular, arctic, antarctic.

2. Pronounce every syllable distinctly. *Superiority, solidity, sublimity, society, supreme, supremacy, circumference, nominative, generally, probably, possessive, philosophy, denominator, perhaps, participle.*

3. Roll *r* slightly before a vowel not silent, and (perhaps) before a second *r*; do not roll it, *but be sure to sound it*, in every other case. *Prayer, ardor, word, first, careful, aggravate, agitator, number, measure, orb, harbor, third, forty, fourth, fourteenth, four, forth, forward, shepherd, arc, chord, circle, diameter, sphere, garden, door, pillar, ear, letter, verb, adverb, gender, grammar, are, for (not faw), nor (not gnaw), liberty, property, earthquake, parse, farce, cart, artist, mar (not ma), bar (not bah), cardinal, parsimony, martyr, virtue, scissors, north.* — *R* is not *y*; *superior* is not *supeyior*; *interior* is not *inteyior*; *Harriet* is not *Hair-yet*.

4. *And* is not *an* or *un*. *Kings and queens, Mason and Dixon's line, William and Mary, Sapphic and Adonic, You and I, P's and Q's, first and second declension; faith, hope, and charity.* ●

5. *The* is not *th'* or *ee* merely. *William the Conqueror, Charles the Fifth, the State of Massachusetts, the War of the Revolution.* — *So, them* is not *em*, *that* is not *at*.

6. *Of* is not *v* or French *e* (in *le*) merely. *A list of names, the sound of music, the worst of it.*

7. *To* is not the French *te*. *I wish to ride, he went to sea, he rode into the country, he said unto him, to-day, to-morrow.*

8. *Too* is long; it is not French *te*, nor English *to*. *It is too bad, the piece is too long, you are too late, too many.*

9. Short *o* is not long *o*. *Loss, toss, closet, moss.*

10. Short *o* is not always *u*. *Occasion, offend, (agon^y, eloquent, pronounce.)*

11. *O* is long in *most, almost, boat.*

12. *Oo* is sometimes sounded as in *foot*, sometimes as in *moon*. *Spoon, soon, root, hoot, pool, boot, noon, rood; but hood, wood, stood.*

13. *U* is seldom *oo*. *Tuesday, supreme, intuitive, consume, stupid, tune, tube, suit* (not *soot* nor *shoot*), *latitude, duty, stupefy*. So *new, dew, view*.

14. Unaccented *i* is not *u*, though often *y* or *e*. *Charity, intensity, magnanimity, perversity, mystify, falsify, clarify, magnify, accident, imitate, similar*.

15. Unaccented *e* is not always *u*. *Element, argument, implement, innocent, accident, elegant*.

16. *Aw* is not *or*. *I saw him, the law of the land, law and order, to make a cat's paw of one, the straw in the barn, the jaw of the lion*.

17. Final *ow* is not French *e* (in *le*). *Pillow, window, follow, hollow, sallow, narrow, to-morrow, fellow, borrow, window; so, thorough, thoroughly, borough*.

18. *H* is not silent in *her, his, him, homage, exhaust, exhort*.

19. *Shr* is not *sh* merely. *Shriek, shrink, shrug, shrill, shrub, shred, shrewd*.

20. *Wh* is not *w* merely. *Whet* (not *wet*), *whew* (not *way*), *while* (not *wile*), *wheel* (not *weal*), *whale* (not *wail*), *what* (not *wot*), *which* (not *witch*), *why* (not *wy*), *when* (not *wen*), *where* (not *ware*), *whist* (not *wist*), *whisp, whisper, whittle, whip-poor-will, wheat, Whately*. *Who* is an exception.

21. Final *tion* is not *sh'n, shin, or zhun*. *Perfection, vacation, consumption, attention, equation*.

22. Final *ture* is like *t-yure* (not *tschure*). *Nature* (*nate-yure*), *furniture*. So, *grandeur* is *grand-yure*, *actual* is *act-yu-al*, *virtue* is *virt-yu*.

23. Final *ton* in proper names is not *tn*. *Milton, Newton, Charleston*.

24. Final *ing* is not *in*. *Reading, writing, and arithmetic*.

25. Final *ful* rhymes with *pull*, not with *hull*. *Beautiful, fanciful, merciful; so, beautifully*.

26. The *derivation* of a word often points to its pronunciation through its orthography. *Arctic* (from *arctos*), *governor* (from *gubernator, gouverneur*), *zoology* (from *zoon*).

27. Perhaps the most common and inveterate fault in the New England mode of pronouncing is the spreading of one syllable into two. This circumflexing or *dawling* manner has a coaxing tone, and seems to come from the nursery. *Will* is not *wee-ul*, *six* is not *see-ux*, *nine* is not *ni-ine*, *ten* is not *te-en*. The last word of a sentence is most likely to suffer in this way. This fault should be particularly guarded against, for it is apt to run in families.

28. Similar to the last is the mispronunciation of such words as *elm*, *helm*, *prism*, *schism*, *spasm*, *mysticism*, *magnetism*, by the insertion of a distinct vowel sound before the *m*; as if, *ellum*, *prisum*, *spasum*.

29. *Across* is not *acrost*; *attack* is not *attackt*; *height* is not *heighth*.

30. Read the following:—The air bites shrewdly. Short shrill shriek. Thou prob'st my wound, instead of healing it. He mulcts his subjects. His attempts were fruitless. The heights, depths, and breadths of the subject. A boundless song bursts from the grove. Man wants but little here below. This sun of York. He has many friends. This barbarous art forbear.

31. Pronounce the following words:—

Accessory

Apparent

Acoustics

Apotheosis

Adult

Archipelago

Adverse

Architect

Advertisement

Archives

Aerial

Arctic

Aeronaut

Arid

Again

Association

Against

Authority

Aggrandize

Awry

Agriculturist

Ay

Alienation

Aye

Ally

Beautiful

Alternate

Beneath

Analogous

Been

Anne

Before

Another

Behind

Antarctic

Below

Antipodes

Blithe

Aperture

Bombast	Contents	
Border	Conversant	<i>Conversant (n)</i>
Born	Cony	<i>Cony (n)</i>
Borne	Coquetry	<i>Coquetry (n)</i>
Bouquet	Cordial	
Calcine <i>Beluanti</i>	Cordova	
Captain <i>Carinau</i>	Corollary	
Carthaginian	Corps	
Caviare	Corpse	
Celibacy	Cost	
Cellar	Cottage	
Cement (n.)	Courteous	<i>Courteous (n)</i>
Cement (v.)	Covetous	<i>Covetous (n)</i>
Certain <i>Chamber</i>	Creek	<i>Creek (n)</i>
Chamois	Crimea	
Champ (v.)	Cross	<i>Cross (n)</i>
Chap (to crack)	Current	<i>Current (n)</i>
Chaps (of a dog) (n)	Cynosure	<i>Cynosure (n)</i>
Character	Daunt	<i>Daunt (n)</i>
Chivalrous <i>Chaden</i>	Decorous	<i>Decorous (n)</i>
Chivalric <i>Chaden</i>	Defile	<i>Defile (n)</i>
Churl <i>Chaden</i>	Demesne	<i>Demesne (n)</i>
Climacteric	Demonstrate	<i>Demonstrate (n)</i>
Clothes	Depot	<i>Depot (n)</i>
Coadjutor	Design (v.)	<i>Design (v.) (n)</i>
Collation	Design (n.)	<i>Design (n.) (n)</i>
Colon	Deteriorated	<i>Deteriorated (n)</i>
Column	Diamond	<i>Diamond (n)</i>
Combat <i>Combat (n)</i>	Dimension	<i>Dimension (n)</i>
Comely	Diplomacy	<i>Diplomacy (n)</i>
Compensate	Diplomatic	<i>Diplomatic (n)</i>
Compromise	Direct	<i>Direct (n)</i>
Comrade <i>Comrade (n)</i>	Discrepancy	<i>Discrepancy (n)</i>
Confessor	Diverse	<i>Diverse (n)</i>
Confidant	Divisible	<i>Divisible (n)</i>
Conjure	Docile	<i>Docile (n)</i>
Conjure	Draught	<i>Draught (n)</i>
Connoisseur	Dynasty	<i>Dynasty (n)</i>
Conquer	Egotism	<i>Egotism (n)</i>
Consistory	Elegiac	<i>Elegiac (n)</i>
Construe	Eleven	<i>Eleven (n)</i>
Consummate	Engine	<i>Engine (n)</i>
Contemplate	Enthusiasm	<i>Enthusiasm (n)</i>
Conspiracy		

Ephemeral	Golden
Epicurean	Got
Epoch	Governor
Equable	Government
Equation	Grass
Errand	Grindstone
Europe	Guide
Eve	Guild
Every	Gum Arabic
Excise	Gunwale
Exemplary	Half
Exhale	Harass
Exhaust	Haunt
Exhort	Hearth
Expletive	Height
Exploit	Homage
Extirpate	Homœopathy
Exuberant	Homologous
Eyry	Horizon
Facade	Horticulturist
Fairy	Hood
Fatigue	Hover
February	Humble
Fertile	Hurly-burly
Finance	Hypochondriac
Flourish	Hypothetical
Forecastle	Increase (n.)
Formidable	Increase (v.)
Fortnight	Indecorous
Forward	Indian
Franchise	Individual
Fusil	Infantile
Gallant (adj.)	Insignia
Gallant (n.)	Instead
Garden	Integral
Genealogy	Joust
Gentile	Kaleidoscope
Gibberish	Languor
Gibbous	Latin
Girl	Learned (adj.)
Glacier	Legate
Gneiss	Leisure
	Lenient
	Lenitive

Levee	Pass
Lever	Patent (n.)
Lifts	Patent (adj.)
Lineament	Patois
Liniment	Patriot
Livelong	Patriotic
Longlived	Patriotism
Loath	Patron
Loss	Patronage
Luculent	Peloponnesus
Luxurious	Penance
Luxury	Perhaps
Masculine	Phœnician
Measure	Physiognomy
Mercantile	Pigeon
Metaphor	Poignant
Metropolitan	Police
Mineralogy	Portrait
Mischievous	Possess
Misconstrue	Precedence
Moral	Precedent (n.)
Morea	Precedent (adj.)
Moss	Preceding
Museum	Predilection
Naked	Preface
National	Presage (n.)
Neuralgia	Presage (v.)
Notable	Prestige
Notable	Pretext
Noise	Prettiness
Oasis	Proceeds (n.)
Obeisance	Proceed (v.)
Occasion	Produce (v.)
Odious	Produce (n.)
Offend	Progress (n.)
Often	Prologue
Open	Prophecy (n.)
Pageant	Prophecy (v.)
Palace	Psalmist
Panegyric	Psalmody
Parent	Psaltery
Parliament	Quandary
Parse	Quay

Raillery	Slough	Slough	Spacious
Rapine	Slough	Slough	Spacious
Rational	Soft	Soft	Spacious
Rationale	Sovereign	Sovereign	Spacious
Ravine	Squirrel	Squirrel	Spacious
Reason	Stalactite	Stalactite	Spacious
Recess	Stamp (v.)	Stamp (v.)	Spacious
Recollect	Stirrup	Stirrup	Spacious
Recollect	Stratum	Stratum	Spacious
Record (n.)	Stupendous	Stupendous	Spacious
Record (v.)	Subtraction	Subtraction	Spacious
Recourse	Suggest	Suggest	Spacious
Reflects	Supple	Supple	Spacious
Requiem	Tedious	Tedious	Spacious
Rescind	Tenet	Tenet	Spacious
Resource	Tepid	Tepid	Spacious
Reverie	Territory	Territory	Spacious
Revery	Thousand	Thousand	Spacious
Revolt	Thyme	Thyme	Spacious
Rhenish	Tirade	Tirade	Spacious
Rhomboid	Tournament	Tournament	Spacious
Rhubarb	Towards	Towards	Spacious
Rhythm	Transient	Transient	Spacious
Romance	Transitory	Transitory	Spacious
Route	Transparent	Transparent	Spacious
Sacrament	Trapezoid	Trapezoid	Spacious
Sacrifice	Treasure	Treasure	Spacious
Salic	Tremendous	Tremendous	Spacious
Saline	Tribunal	Tribunal	Spacious
Satin	Tribune	Tribune	Spacious
Sausage	Trough	Trough	Spacious
Scenic	Truculent	Truculent	Spacious
Schism	Truths	Truths	Spacious
Secretary	Tuberoses	Tuberoses	Spacious
Sedative	Turpentine	Turpentine	Spacious
Senate	Uranus	Uranus	Spacious
Seventy	Vagary	Vagary	Spacious
Shone	Vase	Vase	Spacious
Simony	Venetian	Venetian	Spacious
Sinew	Vessel	Vessel	Spacious
Sirrah	Village	Village	Spacious
Sirup	Voice	Voice	Spacious
Sloth	Weapon	Weapon	Spacious

Weary *white*
Wind (v.)
Wind (n.)
Wind-pipe
Withes
Won

Wroth
Yacht *yellow*
Yet *ye, yes, yea*
Zealous
Zoölogy *you your yours*

Wound (p & pp)
Wound (n.)

ORTHOGRAPHY.

A good dictionary should be always kept at hand. Worcester's is a trustworthy guide. Read with care his remarks on orthography.

An acquaintance with Latin and French orthography is very useful, because the spelling of many English words follows that of the foreign words from which they are derived. In some cases, however, there is danger of being misled by the French orthography; as in *address, affairs, agreeable, enemy*.

The spelling of *proper names* requires great care, because they are less familiar than common nouns, and seldom follow any law. Many names of persons and of places may be found at the end of Worcester's Dictionary.

Slate-spelling by dictation is an excellent exercise, and may be greatly improved by giving out *sets of words* related to each other, especially those which are *etymologically* connected. Take, for instance, *capio* or *cedo*; point out the French derivative verbs, and the English forms; and then direct the pupils to give out as many derivatives as they can call to mind; the whole class spelling on the slate. The teacher may dictate the words omitted by the class. Professor Sullivan's school-books will be very serviceable for such exercises.

Although no rules can supply the place of a good spelling-book well studied, or of the habit of reading accurate books, or of practice in writing, the following may be of some service:—

1. Monosyllables and words accented on the last syllable, ending in a single consonant preceded by a short vowel, *double* the final consonant before a new syllable or termination beginning with a vowel, if the accent remains on the same

syllable : as, *rob, robber, robbing; swim, swimmer, swimming; hot, hotter; acquit, acquitted, acquittance; prefer, preferring, preferred* : but *preference, deference*. — *Excellent* and *excellence* follow the Latin and French orthography. — The consonant is *not* doubled after a *long* vowel or diphthong : as *heating, meeting, croaker, stouter, repeated, endearing*. — Such words as *enrolment* have but one *l*, because the added syllable begins with a *consonant*. — From *wool* comes *woollen*.

2. Words of more than one syllable, which end in a *consonant* and are *not* accented on the last syllable, *seldom* double that consonant before a vowel in a new syllable or termination : as, *benefit, benefited; bigot, bigoted*. But most of such words ending in single *l* after a single vowel double the final *l* before a vowel ; and a few other words double the final consonant : as, *traveller, duellist, revelling, rivalling, caviller, marvellous, kidnapper, worshipper* ; but we write, *rivalry, revelry*. *Parallel* never doubles the final *l*. *Tranquillity* follows the Latin and French orthography. *Bias* takes *biases* or *biasses*. (See Worcester's Dictionary, for a list of words.)

3. Compound words (including words formed of a simple word and a prefix or a suffix) usually follow the orthography of their component parts : as, *befall, downfall, enroll, foretell, allspice, farewell, unwell, stillness, illness, smallness*. But there are many exceptions, most of them compounds of monosyllables ending in *ll* : as, *already, always, almighty, although, almost, withal, until, welfare, bulrush, belfry, chilblain, dulness, wilful, skilful, fulfil or fulfill, fulness, wherever* ; and generally, one *l* of the two is dropped before *less, ly, ment, or ness*. (See No. 1, above.)

4. Words of more than one syllable seldom end in *ll* ; as, *excel, expel, control, jackal* ; — except in cases which come under No. 3, above, as *enroll, recall*.

5. Words ending in *single e* (silent or obscure) drop it before a *vowel* in a new syllable or termination, but retain it before a *consonant* : as, *move, movable; improve, improving, improvement; make, making; love, loving, lovely; rogue, roguish; agree, agreeable; slave, slavish; sense, sensible, senseless; cure, curable; desire, desirable*. — But we have *agreeable, fleeing, seeing*, because the root ends in *ee*. *Die* forms *dying* ; *dye* forms *dyeing* ; *vie* seems to form *vying* ; but *hie*

forms *hieing* ; *eye, eyeing* ; *shoe, shoeing* ; *hoe, hoeing* ; *singe, singeing* ; *swinge, swingeing*. — We have also *duly, truly, awful, wholly, argument* (Lat. and Fr.). — Derivatives from words ending in *ce* or *ge* retain the *e* before *able* : as, *peaceable, serviceable, chargeable, marriageable*. — The *e* is retained of course, in such words as *achievement, arrangement, management* ; but may be dropped in *abridgment, acknowledgment, judgment*. — We write, *mileage*.

6. Words ending in *y* preceded by a consonant change *y* into *i* before a new syllable or termination ; but words ending in *ay, ey, oy, uy* retain the *y* : as, *cherry, cherries* ; *merry, merrier, merrily* ; *carry, carries* ; *lady, ladies* ; *heavy, heavily* ; *belfry, belfries* ; *chimney, chimneys* ; *valley, valleys* ; *pray, praying, prayer* ; *gay, gayly* (rather than *gaily*) ; *attorney, attorneys*. — Present participles and some compounds retain the *y*, in order to avoid doubling the *i* : as, *carry, carrying* ; *fly, flying* ; *dry, drying* ; *baby, babyish*. — *Dry, shy, sly* retain the *y* before *ly* or *ness* ; as, *dryly, slyly, shyness*. — *Lay, pay, say, have laid, paid, said* ; but *lays, pays, says, layer, payer, payment, payable*. *Staid* is from the neuter verb *stay* ; *stayed* is generally from the active verb. — We write, *paymaster, holiday* or *holyday, daily, raiment, gayety* or *gaiety*. — In the plural of proper names, the *y* is retained : as, *the Marys, the Henrys, the Shellys, the Dogberrys* ; except *the Sicilies*. (Use no apostrophe here.) — Before *ous, beauty, bounty, duty, pity, plenty*, change *y* to *e* : as, *beauteous, plenteous*.

7. *Ie* has often the force of long *e* : as, *believe, field, grief, lief, niece, piece, siege* ; — but *ei* has the sound of *e* seldom or never, except in *ceiling, leisure, seize, either, neither, inveigle, seignior*, and words in *ceive* or *ceit* (from compounds of *cipio* through the French termination in *cevoir*), namely, *receive, receipt, conceive, conceit, deceive, deceit, deceitful, perceive*. The *ei* in *obeisance* is better pronounced like *a* ; and the *ei* in *either* and *neither* is sometimes pronounced like *i*.

8. Derivatives from the Latin *cedo* are thus spelled : *cede, concede, intercede, precede, recede, secede* ; but *exceed, proceed, succeed*. — *Supersede* is from *sedeo*, and has nothing to do with *cedo*.

9. The plural of common nouns in *o* preceded by a consonant is variable ; as, *cargoes, echoes, heroes, negroes,*

potatoes, volcanoes ; but *cantos, juntos, octavos, quartos, solos*. Most nouns of this class are borrowed from other languages. As they become naturalized and current, they incline to the plural in *oes*. — The third person singular of verbs in *oo* adds *es* : as, *he wooes, the dove cooes* ; but we write, *woeing, cooing*.

10. Certain nouns, following their etymology, end in *re* : as *centre, manœuvre, sceptre, spectre, theatre*. Never write them with *er*.

11. The possessive case *singular* takes the apostrophe *before* the added *s* ; the possessive *plural* *subjoins* the apostrophe to the nominative plural : as, *lady, lady's* ; *ladies, ladies'* ; " *His actions', passions', being's* use and end." If the nominative singular ends in *s*, it is better to repeat the *s* in the possessive ; as, *James's, Mr. Williams's*. In the *nominative plural* we write, *the Andrewses, the Williamses, the Forbeses* ; but in the *possessive plural*, *the Andrewses', the Williamses', the Forbeses'*. We say, " *The Mannerses* were there," " *We* were at the *Mannerses'* house." There is no possessive case without an apostrophe, and no other case with one, except in such instances as these, *the a's, the 3's*. The *es* of the plural of proper names is often dropped after an *s*, but it is better to keep the added syllable, unless euphony compel us to drop it. — The *last* name only of a complex title, a firm, or a company takes the possessive apostrophe : as, *Andrews and Stoddard's Grammar, William and Mary's reign*. If the names are not taken jointly, each must have its own apostrophe : as, *Thomson's and Cowper's Poems*. — Of course, an apostrophe may indicate the omission of a letter or letters : as, *don't, can't, Ex'cy*.

12. The inseparable *de* and *di*, and the terminations *able* and *ible*, *ant* and *ent*, *ance* and *ence*, *sion* and *tion*, are sometimes confounded. No certain rule for their orthography can be laid down ; thus we write, *disease, dilute, despatch, confidence, dependent, dependence, indispensable, referable, referrible, immutable, incomprehensible, perceptible, descendant, attendant, attendance, confidant*. The best guide is the *Latin* root ; but in some words the *French* spelling is followed. — Consult a Dictionary.

13. It is sometimes difficult to decide between *in* and *en*, *un* and *in*. — Consult a Dictionary.

4. Write *burned*, *dropped*, *learned*, *spelled*, *smelled*, rather *burnt*, &c., except in forms of speech in which the other *e* is fixed: as, "A *burnt* child dreads the fire." — But *ed* and *past* must not be confounded.

5. Do not confound *breath* with *breathe*, *loath* with *loathe*, *h* with *soothe*, *smooth* with *smoothe*, *lath* with *lathe*.

6. Spell the following words as here written:—

ey	Dependence
ence (Lat. absen-	(so, independence)
a, Fr. absence)	Descendant
ress	Die
irs	Diphthong
eeable (as from	Disappointment
gree)	Disease
emy	Dye
r	Ecstasy
r	Embarrassment
stasy	Enemy
en	Ennoble
ssment	Entomology
er	Expense (Lat. ex-
ur	pendo, expensum)
quet	Forty
'ay	Governor (Fr. from
paign	Lat. gubernator)
mpaign	Government
mpagne	Grammar
ital (chief city)	Grandfather
itol (the height	Grandmother
building)	Harass
stnut	Height
missariat	Ichthyology
plement (full	Kaleidoscope
mber)	Loose
pliment (civil-	Lose
7)	Mineralogy
hology	Necessary (Fr. from
ncil (assembly)	Lat. necessari-
nsel (advice, ad-	us)
cate)	Pacha or
ital	Pasha
endent	Practice
o, independent)	Practise

Possession (Fr. from Lat. possessio)	Sacrilege (Fr. from Lat. sacrilegium)
Prejudice (Fr. from Lat. præjudici- um)	Seignior Separate (Fr. from Lat. separo)
Principal	Siphon
Principle	Siren
Privilege (Fr. from Lat. privilegium)	Sovereign Stereoscope
Prophecy	Stereotype
Prophecy	Straight
Psychology	Strait
Pursue (Fr. pour- suivre)	Synonym Their
Rarefy	There
Ratify	Threshold
Reënforcement	Unconscious (scio)
Resemble	Until
Rhythm	Withhold



Apennines	Descartes
Apollo	Edinburgh
Athenæum	Elizabeth
Bastile or Bastille	Eurotas
Beattie	February
Berkeley	Geyser
Bœotia	Gibraltar
Bonaparte	Granada (in Spain)
Bordeaux	Guadiana
Great Britain	Guadalquivir
Briton	Guatemala
Britannia	John Hampden
Brittany	Herschel
Sir Thomas Browne	Hobbes
Carthaginian (Lat. Carthaginiensis)	Sir Humphry Da- vy
Castile or Castille	Lord Jeffrey (the critic)
Catiline (Lat. Cati- lina)	Lord Jeffreys (the chancellor)
Charleston (S. C.)	Ben Jonson
Charlestown (Mass.)	Dr. Samuel Johnson
Christian	

Lacedæmon	Dr. Thomas Reid
Lewis or Louis	Sagittarius (Lat. sagitta)
XIV.	
Macaulay	Shakspeare
Madeira	Sir Philip Sidney
Mahomet or Mohammed	Algernon Sidney
Marseilles	Sydney Smith
Masinissa	Sydney (N. S. W.)
Massilia	Spenser (the poet)
Mersey	The Stuarts
Mississippi	Dugald Stewart
Sir Thomas More	Tennessee
Hannah More	Tewkesbury
Thomas Moore (the poet)	Thomson (the poet)
	Trasimenus
Odyssey	Tuesday
Pascal	Tuileries
Peloponnesus	Ulysses
Philip	Venetian (Lat. Veneti)
Philippi	Waverley
Phœnician	Wednesday
Priestley	Whately
Punjab	

17. *Aught* (any thing) is better than *ought*; and *nought* (nothing) is better than *naught*. The reason is obvious.

18. Important *nouns*, or even *adjectives*, may have a *capital* letter, especially in a title-page, a heading, a notice, or the statement of a subject. The interjection *O* is always a capital letter, and it addresses or apostrophizes; *Oh* is a mere exclamation. *O* is always a capital letter.

19. Never put a hyphen in the middle of a syllable. When used at all, it must come *between* syllables. It is required when a word is broken at the end of a line, or in writing a compound whose parts are not quite melted into one word. In general, participial and other verbal terminations in *ant*, *ent*, *ance*, *ence*, *ing*, form a syllable.

PUNCTUATION.

Correct punctuation is very rare, because the rules for it cannot be applied without care and judgment, and many writers would rather guess than reason.

First understand the rules, and then try to use them. Do not make oral reading the guide to punctuation, or punctuation the guide to reading. Punctuation is for the *eye*; reading, for the *ear*.

Two extremes are to be avoided in punctuation; the using of too many points, and the using of too few points. Both lead to ambiguity and obscurity, which it is the object of good punctuation to avoid. Never put in a stop without reason; and never omit one without reason. The semicolon is very useful; and the colon is not obsolete: though some persons seem to be nearly ignorant of the existence of either.

The *spelling* in most printed books is in the main correct; the *punctuation* is often very incorrect. You cannot, therefore, get much help from common books. Wilson's *Treatise on Punctuation* is a valuable book.

Two of the best exercises in punctuation are these:—either to take a passage in some printed book and account for every correct point; or to write out without book pieces committed to memory some time ago, and justify all proper marks of punctuation.

The following rules for punctuation are among the most useful:—

1. Never put a comma for a semicolon or a period.
2. Never use a comma followed by “*and*” for a full stop, but put a *period*, and begin the next sentence with a *capital* letter.
3. Separate by a *semicolon* (not by a comma) sentences which are but slightly connected together. — Use a *colon* to mark a more decided separation.
4. Never separate by a period sentences so closely connected as to require only a comma, a semicolon, or a colon.
5. Usually mark the *ellipsis* of a finite verb, and sometimes that of a conjunction, by a comma.

6. Separate a *dependent clause or member* from that on which it depends by a comma, or sometimes (in a long period) by a semicolon. A colon may serve to mark *the chief break* in a period, when semicolons have been used for inferior divisions. — This rule and the next are very frequently neglected, because the application of them requires a careful analysis of the period, and that requires thought, and that is troublesome. (See the next rule.)

7. Separate *parenthetic or intermediate expressions* from the context by commas, or by the parenthetic marks, or by both.

8. Separate *vocative expressions* from the context by *one* comma; if they are intermediate, by *two* commas. A comma, of course, is necessary after such phrases as, "My dear Sir," at the beginning of a letter.

9. The *subject* is seldom separated from the *predicate* by only *one* comma. *More* than one are often necessary, especially to mark *intermediate* clauses.

10. Relative clauses, if *explanatory or supplementary*, are separated from the context by a comma or commas; if *restrictive or determinative*, they are not separated. Thus, "Man, who is born of woman, is of few days," is a sentence of the *first class*; but, "He that endureth to the end shall be saved," is of the *second*. In the former, the relative clause may be omitted without destroying the sense, and it is pointed off as an intermediate expression; in the latter, the connection is too close to allow even a comma. — (See Campbell's Rhetoric, p. 255.)

11. Words of the same part of speech, forming a *series*, are separated by commas.

12. A *direct* or *primary* quotation is generally preceded by a comma or a colon. When the quotation is inserted in the body of a sentence without changing the construction, the comma is not always necessary; but when it follows verbs of *saying* and the like, the comma is used, and a *capital* letter is required. An *indirect* or *secondary* quotation is seldom preceded by a comma. Direct quotations must always be distinguished by the *marks* of quotation. He said, "I will come": this is *direct*. He said that he would come: this is *indirect*. — Poetical quotations

of more than one line, and often indeed those of only one line, should be written as poetry. A poetical quotation of *less* than a line is *usually* written like prose.—In a quotation *divided* by the insertion of an unquoted phrase, *each portion* should have the full marks.

13. Always use the sign of interrogation after a *direct* question; seldom, after an *indirect* question.

14. Mark most *abbreviated* words and titles with a *period*, particularly if they are abbreviated at the *end*; as, Sir Fr. Bacon, Sir R. Peel, Dr. Johnson, Mrs. Smith, Warren Hastings, Esq.; Gen. Geo. Washington.—*Roman* numerals, when used *ordinally*, follow this rule, but *Arabic* numerals do not; as, *Louis XIV.*, 5 *September*.—*Miss* is not written as an abbreviated word.—The *Christian name*, when *not* abbreviated, takes no period.—Write out “*and*” in full.

15. Write *dates* after this manner: Boston, March 23, 1853; or thus, Boston, 23 March, 1853. There is no need of *st*, *d*, or *th*.

16. *Dashes* are convenient in the proper place; but they must not be made to do the work of other marks.

17. Do not forget to use the *hyphen* in its proper place, particularly in *to-day* and *to-morrow*.

N. B. To avoid ambiguity or obscurity, you may depart from the ordinary rules of Punctuation; but this is seldom necessary.

ETYMOLOGY AND SYNTAX.

1. A plural verb follows two or more nominatives singular connected by “*and*” expressed or understood; but the singular number *usually* follows nominatives singular connected by “*or*” or “*nor*.”

2. A verb or pronoun *singular* follows “*each*,” “*every*,” “*one*,” “*a person*.”

3. The distinction between the indicative and the subjunctive mood must not be neglected; e. g. “If I *was* there,” and “If I *were* there,” signify very different things.

4. When the same relative pronoun is used in different cases in the same sentence, it must be repeated at each change of case: e. g., it is incorrect to say, "I visited the estate which he described to me and is so beautiful."

5. It is a slovenly colloquialism to omit the conjunction *that* at every opportunity. It is better to use it too often than too seldom.

6. There is a *pluperfect* tense of the *indicative* mood, though its existence seems sometimes to be forgotten. When the current events in a narrative are related in the imperfect tense, previous events take the pluperfect. When the narrative verbs are mainly in the present tense, past time usually takes the perfect, but sometimes the imperfect tense; not the pluperfect, unless a *prior past* is denoted.

7. To generalize the last rule:—Consistency must be observed in the use of tenses. Do not pass without reason from the present to the imperfect, and from the perfect to the pluperfect. This rule requires particular attention, especially in translating narrative passages.

8. A participle and a verb cannot be connected together by the conjunction "*and*."

9. Never confound *who* and *which*, *set* and *sit*, *lay* and *lie*, *lay* and *laid*, *laid* and *lain*, *born* and *borne*, *most* and *almost*, *have* and *have got*.—Neither *firstly* nor *illy* is an English word.—We write, "the train has *passed*," "the hour has *past*."

10. The imperfect tense of *begin* is *began*, of *lead* is *led*, of *come* is *came*, of *see* is *saw*, of *show* is *showed* (not *shew*), of *do* is *did*, of *plead* is *pleaded* (not *plead*); and the past participle of *begin* is *begun* (not *began*), of *run* is *run*, of *break* is *broken*, of *rise* is *risen*, of *speak* is *spoken*, of *take* is *taken*, of *write* is *written*, of *drink* is *drunk*, of *wake* is *waked*.

11. "If I had have known it," is incorrect. Say, "If I had known it," or "Had I known it."

12. Write, "The house is building," "The chains are forging," "The book is printing," and the like; this being the old and established idiom. But the practice of writing, "is being built," etc., is gaining ground; and the old method should not be adhered to, when it is either more awkward or less precise than the other.

13. Do not use an adjective or an adjective pronoun as an adverb. It is *decidedly vulgar* to say, "*some* better," "*some* longer," "I have studied it *some*," "*real* pretty." "*Somewhat*" may be used adverbially; and in old writers "*something*" is common. — On the other hand, do not use an adverb for an adjective. It is more correct to say, "How *beautiful* it looks!" than "how *beautifully*!"

14. Never insert an adverb between "*to*" (the sign of the infinitive) and the verb itself. It is correct to say, "To rise early," "To travel slowly," "Fondly to cherish," "Gayly to bourgeon and broadly to grow." It is not correct to say, "To broadly grow," "To fondly cherish," "To slowly travel."

15. Do not confound *with* and *by*. The former *usually* denotes *accompaniment*, *means*, or *instrument*; the latter *agency*.

16. The article "*the*" is definite, and ought not to be used in indefinite expressions.

17. It is better to say, "the Miss Smiths," than "the Misses Smith;" just as we say, "the Mr. Smiths." The name may be considered as a complex whole, and of course the last word will take the plural sign. The other mode is stiff and formal, and leads to inconsistency; for we cannot say, "the Mrses Smith." We write, "the *brothers* Smith," because "brother" is not a part of the name.)

18. The following words are of the *plural* number: —

Alumni (<i>sing.</i> alumnus)	Errata (<i>sing.</i> erratum)
Radii (<i>sing.</i> radius)	Phenomena (<i>sing.</i> phenome- non)
Termini (<i>sing.</i> terminus)	Stamina (<i>solidity, strength</i>)
Addenda	Strata (<i>sing.</i> stratum)
Animalcula *	Formulæ (<i>sing.</i> formula)
Arcana (<i>sing.</i> arcanum)	Laminæ (<i>sing.</i> lamina)
Criteria (<i>sing.</i> criterion)	Minutiæ
Data	Nebulæ (<i>sing.</i> nebula)
Desiderata (<i>sing.</i> desidera- tum)	Antitheses (<i>sing.</i> antithesis)
Effluvia	Crises (<i>sing.</i> crisis).

* *Animalculæ* is wholly incorrect. Use either *animalcules* or *animalcula*. It is also incorrect to talk of an *animalcula*. Say, an *animalcule*.

INCORRECT AND INELEGANT EXPRESSIONS.

In general, avoid vulgarisms and slang: as, *first-rate* (in many of its uses), *blow up*, *bother*, *a scrape*, *lots*, *loads*, *oceans*, *yelling* and *rushing* (as sometimes used).

Avoid ungrammatical expressions: as, *real pretty*, *somewheres*.

Avoid mercantile and professional terms: as, *posted up*.

Avoid all light use of Scripture language, and all irreverent exclamations.

Avoid extravagant adjectives, adverbs, and interjections: as, *perfectly lovely*, *perfectly wretched*.

Have something at command besides *pet* words and phrases. It is not necessary to call every body or thing *charming*, or *disgusting*, or *horrid*, or *awful*, or *grand*, or *beautiful*, or *splendid*, or *tremendous*, or *a perfect love*, or *excruciating*, or *elegant*, or *sweet pretty*, or *ignominious*, or *sublime*, or *superb*. Remember that human nature consists of more than *temperament* and *nervous system*.

If you would not pass for a smatterer, speak in one language at a time; and unless you are ashamed of your mother tongue, be slow to adopt a foreign pronunciation of an old English word. Try rather to get a good English accent, than to counterfeit a foreign one.

Above all, be assured that schools and schoolmasters can teach you little about your own language, if you form no taste for reading.

Correct the following expressions:—

Twenty spoons full, (unless you are speaking of twenty spoons).

Let you and I try to move it. Between you and I. Who is there? Me. You are older than me. Let's you and me go. Says I.

Who did you give it to? Who is this for?

One of those houses were sold. Either of you are at liberty to go. Each of them were guilty. Henry or John are to go to-night.

These sort of apples. Those kind of entertainments.

The wind sets. The hen is setting. I had just set down.
Sit it down.

He was laying down. I had hardly laid down. They
laid down on the ground. Lie it down.

If it rain, I do not see it. If it rains to-morrow, we shall
not meet you. If I was he, I would not do it. If it were
so yesterday, it is not so to-day.

I expect he is gone. I expect it was so.

I intended to have called on him last night.

If I had have known that you would have been there before
me, I would have written to you to have waited till I had
have come.

To go from hence, to come from thence.

I will suffer for it to-morrow.

Equally as well.

We will continue on. Advance forward. Retreat back.

He returned back.

Think on me. More than you think for.

I don't know but what I shall go. (*Parse what.*)

Whenever he sings, he is always applauded. He never
speaks, whenever he can help it. Before I do that, I must
first be paid.

A couple of pounds.

He is stout in comparison to you. This tree is different
to that. I differ with him.

My every hope.

Seldom or ever.

That aint so.

They both met.

This two days.

He spoke contemptibly of him.

A quantity of people.

He lives at Boston. He arrived in Boston.

They mutually loved each other.

I propose to build my house.

He was in eminent danger. He was dangerous last
night.

He was not only there, but his son.

I should admire to go.

I don't know as I shall succeed.

Most all my friends were there.

If I could avail of it, I would.

Decimate, in the sense of *destroy*, which it never signifies.

How did you like?

In their midst.

As many as you are a mind to.

It is adapted for that end.

He is suited for that office.

He is inclined for that measure.

It is not to be compared to it.

He compared Achilles with a lion.

It is different to what I expected.

His fever was accompanied by delirium.

He was accompanied with his friends.

I did not come in town yesterday.

Such an one; an universal genius.

He is some better. I was some tired.

Cut it in half.

I have got, i. e. I have, or I must.

Over his signature.

On a steamboat.

Real nice, real pretty.

I'd as leaves.

Gents, pants.

The latter of the three. The former of the three.

It w'on't happen, I don't think.

Directly I touched it, it fell.

Things went well at home at the onset.

He never was a well man.

To anxiously expect.

I wish to (without the governed verb).

Hierarchy (in a secular sense).

Plea, for argument; verdict, for judgment; prosecute, for sue.

Continuous, for continual; future, for subsequent.

It commenced to rain.

His name was presented as a candidate.

Between every column was a statue.

Of all others it is the worst. The best of any.

It don't begin to compare with the other.

Nought (nothing) is better than *naught*. *Aught* (anything) is better than *ought*.

Look at here.

Join issue, for agree.

Benefit of clergy, as if it referred to spiritual aid or counsel.

I will be glad to see him.

He is not much sick.

WORDS, NAMES, AND THINGS, WHICH ARE NOT TO BE CONFOUNDED.

Ben Jonson and Samuel Johnson. Samuel Butler and Joseph Butler. Philip Sidney and Algernon Sidney. Lord Jeffreys and Lord Jeffrey. Sir Thomas More and Thomas Moore. Sir Thomas More and Sir John Moore. William Pitt the Elder and William Pitt the Younger. Roger Bacon, Nicholas Bacon, and Francis Bacon. Gregory the Great, Gregory VII., and Gregory XIII. The Old Pretender and the Young Pretender. William Cecil and Robert Cecil. The Earl of Strafford and Viscount Stafford. William of Orange (the Taciturn) and William of Orange (King of England). Frederick I. and Frederick II., of Prussia. Gustavus Vasa and Gustavus Adolphus. Robert Walpole, Horatio Walpole, and Horace Walpole. Commodore Hull and General Hull. Sir William Herschel and Sir John Herschel. Athena and Athenæ. Spartanus and Spartacus. Tullus and Tullius. Perseus the hero and Perseus the king. Cadmus and Cecrops. Philip, father of Alexander and Philip who was defeated by Flamininus. Pyrrhus son of Achilles and Pyrrhus king of Epirus. Euclid of Alexandria and Euclid of Megara. Cyrus the Great and Cyrus the Younger. Scipio the Elder and Scipio the Younger. Tiberius Gracchus and Caius Gracchus. Cato Censorius and Cato Uticensis. Dionysius the Elder and Dionysius the Younger. Quirinus and Quirites. Pallas (m.) and Pallas (f.). Attila and Alaric. St. Augustine of Hippo and St. Augustine who converted the Anglo-Saxons.

The *three* French Revolutions. The Thirty Years' War, the War of the Spanish Succession, the War of the Austrian Succession, and the Seven Years' War. The Austrian Succession and the Succession to the German Empire (which in the case of Maria Theresa are often confounded).

Revolutionary War and the Last War. The Confederation and the Constitution. The Ordinance of 1787 and Missouri Compromise. The Plymouth Colony and the Massachusetts Colony. The English Parliament and the French Parliaments. The two Roman Triumvirates. The Roman Civil Wars. The two Persian Invasions of Greece.

Paris and Aix-la-Chapelle. Bordeaux and Bourdeaux. Annapolis in Maryland and Annapolis in Nova Scotia. New York and Charleston. Brookline and Brooklyn. Mystic in Massachusetts and the Mystic in Connecticut. Upper California and Lower California. Trenton and Niagara Falls. The Delaware rivers. The Avon rivers. The Ouse rivers. The Dwina rivers. Frankfort-on-the-Rhine and Frankfort-on-the-Main. Toulon and Toulouse. London in England and Preston Pans in Scotland. The Newcastles. Wales and New South Wales. Olympus and Olympia. The two mountains Olympus. The two Idas. Delos and Aganippe. Calpe and Abyla. The two Melitae. Antioch in Syria and Antioch in Pisidia. Nice in France and Nice in Italy. Tartarus and Tartary.

Street and road
 Fleet and horde
 and woof
 Pelée and distaff
 Calyx and corolla
 and sepal
 Lobe and ventricle
 and artery
 Villain and villain
 and lord
 Knight and knight
 and draught
 Beech and beech
 and masque
 Barnacle and barnacle
 and sheet
 and stern
 and stern

Fore and aft
 Foremast and mainmast
 Mainmast and mizzenmast
 Sloop, schooner, brig, bark,
 and ship
 Bill and act
 Party and faction
 Despotism and tyranny
 Monarchy and despotism
 Monarchy and aristocracy
 Crime and sin
 Liberty and licentiousness
 Acclivity and declivity
 Emigrant and immigrant
 Export and import
 Vocation and avocation
 Pretence and pretension
 Resentment and revenge

falseness, falsity, and false-hood	industrial and industrious, contemptuous and contemptible
cause and occasion	right and left (bank)
barbarism and barbarity	northern and upper
battle and war	southern and lower
infantry, cavalry, and dragoons	higher and lower (latitude)
spy and scout	meridian and parallel
mechanic and machinist	declination and right ascension
vizor and vizier	civil and common (law)
minuend and subtrahend	civil and criminal (law)
dividend and divisor	statute and common (law)
product and quotient	each and every
exponent and coefficient	each and all
genus and species	plead and argue
circumference and circle	prosecute and sue
coherence and cohesion	convict and condemn
an argument a priori, a posteriori, ad hominem, the final cause	judgment, verdict, and sentence
college and university (in England)	be and be placed
majority and plurality	teach and learn
refraction and reflection	guess and think
concave and convex	think and don't think
mirror and lens	suspect and expect
plane and plain	admire and be delighted
ton and tun	deduce and deduct
sum and question	induce and induct
splendid and delightful	contemn and condemn
delightful and delicious	at fault and in fault
much and great	conquer and defeat
more and greater	on a boat and in a boat
quantity and number	compare to and compare with
less and fewer	part from and part with
rigid and rigorous	with and by
decided and decisive	but that and but what
visual and visible	as I shall and whether I shall
sensual and sensible	ay and aye
subjective and objective	or and nor
ceremonious and ceremonial	quick and soon
	O and Oh.

<i>Ædes</i> (<i>sing.</i>) and <i>ædes</i> (<i>plur.</i>)	<i>litera</i> and <i>literæ</i>
<i>anima</i> and <i>animus</i>	<i>malum</i> , <i>malus</i> , and <i>mala</i>
<i>ars</i> and <i>artus</i>	<i>manus</i> and <i>manes</i>
<i>aura</i> and <i>auris</i>	<i>ope</i> and <i>opibus</i>
<i>cæstus</i> and <i>cestus</i>	<i>opera</i> (<i>f.</i>) and <i>opera</i> (<i>n.</i>)
<i>castrum</i> and <i>castra</i>	<i>opus</i> (<i>work</i>) and <i>opus</i> (<i>need</i>)
<i>comitium</i> and <i>comitia</i>	<i>ovis</i> and <i>ovum</i>
<i>copia</i> and <i>copiæ</i>	<i>pedes</i> (<i>plur.</i>) and <i>pedes</i> (<i>sing.</i>)
<i>dolor</i> and <i>dolus</i>	<i>porta</i> and <i>portus</i>
<i>fama</i> and <i>fames</i>	<i>signum</i> and <i>tabula</i>
<i>galea</i> and <i>gladius</i>	<i>Troas</i> (<i>m.</i>) and <i>Troas</i> (<i>f.</i>)
<i>gener</i> and <i>genus</i>	<i>vas</i> , <i>vasis</i> , and <i>vas</i> , <i>vadis</i>
<i>grex</i> and <i>armentum</i>	<i>ver</i> and <i>verus</i>
<i>herus</i> and <i>heri</i>	<i>vis</i> (<i>subst.</i>) and <i>vis</i> (<i>v.</i>)
<i>latus</i> (<i>subst.</i>) and <i>latus</i> (<i>adj.</i>)	<i>vis</i> and <i>vires</i> .
<i>latus</i> (<i>subst.</i>) and <i>later</i>	

<i>Calidus</i> and <i>callidus</i>	<i>suis</i> (<i>adj.</i>) and <i>suis</i> (<i>subst.</i>)
<i>contentus</i> (<i>adj.</i>) and <i>contentus</i> (<i>part.</i>)	<i>tot</i> and <i>tantus</i>
<i>securus</i> and <i>tutus</i>	<i>quisque</i> and <i>quisquam</i> .

<i>Aderat</i> and <i>adierat</i>	<i>mano</i> and <i>maneo</i>
<i>affero</i> and <i>aufero</i>	<i>molior</i> and <i>molo</i>
<i>audio</i> and <i>audeo</i>	<i>operio</i> and <i>opperior</i>
<i>cado</i> and <i>cædo</i>	<i>orsus</i> and <i>ortus</i>
<i>collectus</i> and <i>collocatus</i>	<i>paro</i> and <i>pareo</i>
<i>compellare</i> and <i>compellere</i>	<i>pateo</i> and <i>patior</i>
<i>consulo</i> (<i>a.</i>) and <i>consulo</i> (<i>n.</i>)	<i>pendeo</i> and <i>pendo</i>
<i>dico</i> and <i>dico</i>	<i>reddo</i> and <i>redeo</i>
<i>esse</i> (<i>to be</i>) and <i>esse</i> (<i>to eat</i>)	<i>sedo</i> and <i>sedeo</i>
<i>fero</i> and <i>ferio</i>	<i>sedeo</i> and <i>sido</i>
<i>figo</i> and <i>figo</i>	<i>tego</i> and <i>texo</i>
<i>jaceo</i> and <i>jacio</i>	<i>venio</i> and <i>veneo</i> .

<i>Autem</i> and <i>sed</i>	<i>veré</i> and <i>verúm</i>
<i>postea</i> and <i>postquam</i>	<i>hic</i> , <i>hinc</i> , and <i>huc</i>
<i>præterea</i> and <i>propterea</i>	<i>quo</i> and <i>quâ</i> .



Agréer and s'accorder	retourner (v. a.) and re-
attendre and attendre	tourner (v. n.)
baiser and baisser	suis (from <i>être</i>) and suis (fr.
defier and se defier	<i>suivre</i>)
devenir and deviner	suppléer and supplier
douter and se douter	travailler and labourer
elever and enlever	tué (part. fr. <i>tuer</i>) and tue
embraser and embrasser	(part. fem. fr. <i>taire</i>)
emporter and l'emporter	user and en user
imposer and en imposer	vaut (fr. <i>valoir</i>) and veut
jouer and jouer	(fr. <i>vouloir</i>)
lasser and laisser	veiller and vieillir
oublier à and oublier de	venir and venir de
pêcher and pêcher	vit (fr. <i>voir</i>) and vit (fr.
plut (from <i>plaire</i>) and il	<i>vivre</i>)
plut (impers.)	

Aigle (masc.) and aigle	ministre and ministère
(fem.)	parti and partie
avis and conseil	pays and patrie
campagne and pays	prix and prise
chevaux and cheveux	ressort and ressource
côte and côté	repos and reste
manège and ménage	salut and sûreté
matin and matin	travail and labourage
mépris and méprise	troupes and troupes.

À la campagne and en cam- à terre and par terre.
pagne

Fou and sot	mal and mâle
grand and large	savant and sachant
jeune and jeune	sensé and sensible.

Afin and enfin	entre and parmi
ainsi and aussi	près de and prêt à
autrefois and quelquefois	plus and le plus
combien and comment	plus tôt and plutôt
dessous and dessus	quoi que and quoique
devant and avant	tantôt and bientôt
devant and au devant de	toutefois and toutes les fois.

ENGLISH VERSIFICATION.

The feet used in English metres are the iambus, anapest, trochee, dactyl, spondee. But these are not precisely the same as the Latin feet of the same name; Latin versification being founded on quantity, English versification on accent.

The *iambus* is the most common, for the regular heroic couplet and blank verse are entirely iambic (with the occasional exception of the trochee in the *first* foot). This foot (the iambus) consists of an unaccented syllable followed by an accented; as *Dundée, romance, bewáre, deláy, to-dáy*.

The *anapest* also takes the beat or accent on the *last* syllable, which is preceded by two unaccented syllables, as in *appertáin, not a drúm, from the fiéld, he is góne*. This foot readily interchanges with the iambus, and most anapestic poetry is a mixture of the two; e. g. The Burial of Sir John Moore, The Coronach in the Lady of the Lake, Young Lochinvar, Macgregor's Gathering, Campbell's Lochiel.

The *trochee*, which consists of an accented syllable followed by an unaccented, is the iambus reversed; as, *Lón-don, dýing, lóver, vírtue*. But trochaic measures are much more rare than iambic. What is called Sevens Metre in our hymn books is trochaic; so also (in part) are Milton's *L'Allegro* and *Il Penseroso*, and Burns's "Scots wha hae."

The *dactyl*, having one accented syllable followed by two unaccented, is the anapest reversed; as, *mérrily, weáridly*. Scott's "Hail to the Chief" is mostly dactylic. This foot, being similar to the trochee, goes readily with it.

The *spondee* rarely occurs in English verse. It is sometimes introduced into English hexameters or pentameters, so called.

The *heroic measure*, the most common of all, has regularly five iambs, with sometimes a syllable over. The structure of *blank verse* is the same, except that the former runs in couplets (rarely in triplets), while in the latter each line is metrically independent. An Alexandrine has *six* iambs, with or without a syllable over.—The *quatrain* is a stanza

of four lines, with alternate rhymes.—The proper *Spenserian* stanza consists of nine lines, of which the first and third form one set; the second, fourth, fifth, and seventh, another; and the sixth, eighth, and ninth, a third. The feet are iambi, and the last line has a foot more than either of the other eight.—The regular *Sonnet* contains thirteen lines.—In Hymns, Long Metre has usually four-line stanzas with four iambi in each line; Common Metre has four-line stanzas with lines alternately of four and three iambi; Short Metre has four-line stanzas with the first, second, and fourth lines of three iambi each, and the third, of four; Sevens Metre has usually four-line stanzas with three trochees and a syllable over in each line.

In reading poetry, we naturally make one or more marked rests in the line; these are called cæsural pauses, and the verse should be so constructed that they will not clash with the breaks in the sense.

LANGUAGES.

The first language spoken in the British Islands, of which we have any historical knowledge, was the ancient *Celtic*. Dialects of this language are still spoken in Wales, in the Highlands of Scotland, in the Isle of Man, and in several parts of Ireland. To those in use in the last three localities the name of Gaelic is given. In the present English, however, very few Celtic words are found, if we except many names of places, mountains, rivers, and lakes.

Celtic was the language of the natives of Britain when the country was invaded by Julius Cæsar, B.C. 55. During the four hundred years of the Roman occupation many Latin words were incorporated with the native tongue, some of which are found in the Welsh of the present day.

After the Romans evacuated the island, England was conquered (A.D. 449–585) by the Angles and Saxons, a Gothic (or Teutonic) race. It was afterwards invaded and held in temporary subjection by the Danes, a Gothic-Scandinavian race, and was finally wrested from the Anglo-Sax-

ons by the Normans, whose language was the Norman-French. The English language bears the marks of all these changes. For instance, names of towns ending in *cester* are said to have derived this termination from *castra*, and local endings in *by* are referred to a Danish source. But the proportion of words directly drawn from these two quarters is small. The language has sprung from Anglo-Saxon and Norman-French. The Anglo-Saxon is the basis or groundwork; and it brought with it, besides a few remains of the older tongues imbedded in it, several Latin terms which had entered after the conversion of the Anglo-Saxons. But a very large portion of our present vocabulary is neither Anglo-Saxon nor Norman-French. The number of Anglo-Saxon words is apt to be overrated from their very frequent recurrence, and the number of Norman-French words has been exaggerated. Our monosyllables are mostly Anglo-Saxon; while the longer words are chiefly from the Latin, Greek, French, and other continental languages, but particularly from the Latin, directly, or indirectly through the French. Commerce has also brought in several words from the Oriental tongues, and even from barbarous dialects. Many of our scientific and literary terms we have borrowed from the Greek and Latin; many words relating to the fine arts, from the Italian; and a vast number of all kinds, from the French. The names of certain commodities have been taken from those of the places where they were produced: thus, *cambric* is from *Cambray*, *calico* from *Calicut*, *damask* from *Damascus*, *dimity* from *Damietta*, the *currant* grape from *Corinth*, *port* from *Oporto*, *sherry* from *Xeres*: so, *cordwainer* is derived from leather of *Cordova*.

But our language, like all other civilized languages, is continually coining new words or modifying old ones, to meet the demands of new manners, customs, and ideas.

Our language, then, is eminently a composite language, and beyond any of its sister tongues, it savors both of a northern and a southern origin. As the offspring of Roman culture and German vigor, it has become, in the hands of the greatest colonizing race on earth, the chief vehicle of modern civilization.

Mr. Craik, in his *History of the English Language*, names four periods:—

- I. Semi-Saxon, from William I. to Edw. I. 1066–1272.
- II. Early English, from Edw. I. to Rich. II. 1272–1377.
- III. Middle English, from Rich. II. to Elizabeth, 1377–1558.
- IV. Modern English, from Elizabeth down, 1558–



From the same work is derived, in the main, the following Tabular View of Languages:—

There are *five* branches of the INDO-EUROPEAN or INDO-GERMANIC family of languages:—

- I. The *Sanscrit* or *Iranian*, including the Asiatic tongues which appear to be derived from the Sanscrit, or from the Zend (the language of the ancient Medes).
- II. The *Celtic*, including, besides others, the Welsh, Irish, Manks, Highland Scotch.
- III. The *Classical*, including the Greek and Latin, and their derived languages, viz. Modern Greek (Romaic), Provençal, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, etc.
- IV. The *Gothic* or *Teutonic*, including the Mæso-Gothic, Germanic, and Scandinavian.
 - a. Mæso-Gothic.
 - b. Germanic, including (1) High Germanic (German, etc.); (2) Low Germanic (Dutch, etc.)
 - c. Scandinavian or Norse, including Icelandic or Norse, Danish or Norwegian, Ferroic, Swedish.
- V. The *Slavonic* or *Sarmatian*, including Russian, Polish, Bohemian, Lettish, Livonian, etc.

The English language belongs, essentially, to the third and fourth of these branches.

The SEMITIC family includes the *Hebrew*, *Syriac*, *Arabic*, etc.

Some languages are called *monosyllabic*, as the *Chinese*, *Japanese*, etc. Some are called *polysynthetic*, from the manner in which they make a single word express several combined ideas. Such are the *Indian* languages of *America*.

The human family has been divided by some ethnologists into the following *races*:—

- I. The CAUCASIAN, including the Jews, Arabs, Moors, Abyssinians, Persians, Afghans, the higher castes of the Hindoos, and *nearly all the Europeans*.
- II. The MONGOLIAN, including *nearly all the Asiatic nations* not already mentioned; as, the Chinese, Calmucks, the lower Indian castes, etc.: and in Europe the Laplanders, Finns, and some Hungarians: and in America, the Esquimaux.
- III. The MALAY, including the Malays, most of the Polynesians, and a part of the Australasians.
- IV. The AFRICAN or ETHIOPIAN, found chiefly in western, central, and southern Africa, and as slaves in America.
- V. The AMERICAN, including the aborigines of America; (not the Esquimaux).

GREEK LETTERS.

<i>A</i>	<i>α</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>Ἄλφα</i>	<i>Alpha</i>
<i>B</i>	<i>β β</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>Βῆτα</i>	<i>Beta</i>
<i>Γ</i>	<i>γ</i>	<i>G</i>	<i>g</i> hard	<i>Γάμμα</i>	<i>Gamma</i>
<i>Δ</i>	<i>δ</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>Δέλτα</i>	<i>Delta</i>
<i>E</i>	<i>ε</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>ē</i> short	<i>Ἐψιλόν</i>	<i>Epsilon</i>
<i>Z</i>	<i>ζ</i>	<i>Z</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>Ζῆτα</i>	<i>Zeta</i>
<i>H</i>	<i>η</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>ē</i>	<i>Ἡτα</i>	<i>Eta</i>
<i>Θ</i>	<i>θ θ</i>	<i>TH</i>	<i>th</i>	<i>Θῆτα</i>	<i>Theta</i>
<i>I</i>	<i>ι</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>Ἰῶτα</i>	<i>Iota</i>
<i>K</i>	<i>κ</i>	<i>K</i>	<i>k</i> or <i>c</i> hard	<i>Κάππα</i>	<i>Kappa</i>
<i>Λ</i>	<i>λ</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>l</i>	<i>Λάμβδα</i>	<i>Lambda</i>
<i>M</i>	<i>μ</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>Μῶ</i>	<i>Mu</i>
<i>N</i>	<i>ν</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>Νῶ</i>	<i>Nu</i>
<i>Ξ</i>	<i>ξ</i>	<i>X</i>	<i>x</i>	<i>Ξῖ</i>	<i>Xi</i>
<i>O</i>	<i>ο</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>ō</i> short	<i>Ὅ μικρόν</i>	<i>Omīcron</i>
<i>Π</i>	<i>π</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>Πῖ</i>	<i>Pi</i>
<i>P</i>	<i>ρ</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>Ῥῶ</i>	<i>Rho</i>
<i>Σ</i>	<i>σ σ</i> final	<i>S</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>Σίγμα</i>	<i>Sigma</i>
<i>T</i>	<i>τ</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>Ταῦ</i>	<i>Tau</i>
<i>Υ</i>	<i>υ</i>	<i>Y</i> or <i>U</i>	<i>y</i> or <i>u</i>	<i>Υψιλόν</i>	<i>Ypsilon</i>
<i>Φ</i>	<i>φ</i>	<i>PH</i>	<i>ph</i>	<i>Φῖ</i>	<i>Phi</i>
<i>X</i>	<i>χ</i>	<i>CH</i>	<i>ch</i>	<i>Χῖ</i>	<i>Chi</i>
<i>Ψ</i>	<i>ψ</i>	<i>PS</i>	<i>ps</i>	<i>Ψῖ</i>	<i>Psi</i>
<i>Ω</i>	<i>ω</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>ō</i> long	<i>Ὠ μέγα</i>	<i>Omēga</i>

κ becomes *k* or *c* hard.

υ “ *y*.

φ “ *ph* or *f*.

αι “ *æ* or *e*.

αυ “ *au*.

ει becomes *i* or *e*.

ευ “ *eu* or *u*.

οι “ *æ* or *e*.

ου “ *u*.

υι “ *yi*.

Every Greek word beginning with a vowel must have

either the *rough breathing* (*ˆ*), or the *smooth breathing* (*ˊ*).
The rough breathing (or aspirate) corresponds to the English *h*.

Πρὸς τοὺς Θοῤῥακας ἐπολέμησα.

Ἵμεῖς οὐ βούλεσθε πορεύεσθαι.

Ἵμεῖς ἔμοι οὐκ ἐθέλετε πείθεσθαι.

Ἀδικεῖσθαι νομίζει ὑφ' ἡμῶν.

Ταῦτ' εἰπὼν ἐπαύσατο.

Κελεύει αὐτοὺς λέγειν ταῦτα.

Ἐνταῦθα ἦσαν κῶμαι πολλαί, μεσταὶ σίτου καὶ οἴνου.

Ἐπεμπεν εἰς τὰ ὄρη τὸν νεώτερον υἱόν.

Πάνυ ἐπεθύμει αὐτοῦ ἀκοῦσαι.

Πάνυ σοι συμβουλεύω τοῦτον μιμεῖσθαι.

Μὴ οὕτω λίγε.

Οὐ μόνον ὑμᾶς, ἀλλὰ καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους Ἕλληνας ἀδικεῖ.

Ἡ ἀπουσία ἡμετέρα.

Οὐ περὶ δόξης πολεμοῦσι.

Ἵψ' ὑμῶν ἐπείσθησαν οὗτοι.

Φρασάτω τις ἔμοι.

Ἵμεῖς ἐκεῖ πολεμήσετε.

Ταῦτα τὰ θηρία οἱ ἱππεῖς ἐδίωκον.

Γράφει ἐπιστολὴν παρὰ βασιλεία.

Οἱ τοῦ ἑμοῦ ἀδελφοῦ φίλοι.

Ἠγγεῖσθαι ἐκέλευσεν αὐτούς.

Διὰ τοῦτο τὸ ἔργον.

Τοῦτο ἔσεισέ μου τὴν καρδίαν.

Λέλεκται ὑπὸ τῆς ἀληθείας.

Μόνος θεῶν θάνατος οὐ δάρων ἐρᾷ.

Νοῦν οὐκ ἔχει.

Ἐξηπάτηκέν σε.

Ἐγὼ αὐτοὺς οὐ κρινῶ.

Βραδὺς ὡφελεῖν, καὶ ταχὺς βλάπτειν.

Τοῖς πονηροῖς ἡδεταί.

ETYMOLOGICAL COMPARISON OF LANGUAGES.

A good selection of Greek, Latin, and French roots may be found in Professor Sullivan's Dictionary of Derivations, which is an excellent school-book. The pupil should be taught to trace the etymology of every scientific term which he meets with; and he should have systematic exercises in the comparison of all the languages he has formed any acquaintance with. To this end he should from time to time be required to prepare *comparative tables* of words arranged in parallel columns. Latin, French, and English can very easily be dealt with in this manner, and Italian is an excellent addition. English and German will also furnish lists of parallel words. Greek roots occur most frequently in technical and philosophical terms. The teacher should endeavor to interest his pupils in the *history* of words. Trench's "English, Past and Present" is a very suggestive work, and much aid may be derived from the Dictionary just mentioned. Webster's Quarto Dictionary is a very serviceable auxiliary. Mr. Lebahn has printed a list of English and German words of kindred roots.

In preparing the lists, the pupil should not be allowed to take words at random, but should be directed to arrange them *by subjects, or in classes*. The following tables consist of specimens of classified words to be traced etymologically *in as many languages as the scholar can command*. The *numerals* in all the languages studied by the pupil should be committed to memory and compared together. The Greek numerals are subjoined:—

Heis, Hen	Protos
Duo	Deuteros
Treis	Tritos
Tessares	Tetartos
Pente	Pemptos
Hex	Hectos
Hepta	Hebdomos
Octo	Ogdoos
Ennea	En(n)atos
Deca	Decatos

Hendeca	Hendecatos
Dodeca	Dodecatos
Eicosi	Eicostos
Tricon	Triacostos
Tessaraconta	Tessaracostos
Penteconta	Pentecostos, etc.
Hexeconta	
Hebdomeconta	
Ogdoeconta	
Eneneconta	
Hecaton	Hecatostos, etc.
Diacosioi, etc.	
Chilioi	
Murioi	

a /

Capital	Collar	Vessel
Capillary	Voice	Lateral
Cirrus	Muscle	Genuflexion
Sensation	Ossify	Pedestal, pedicle
Auricular, aurist	Nerve	Amble
Auditory	Brachial	Inculcate
Supercilious	Cubit	Current
Oculist, ocular	Manual	Dormant
Vision, visual	Pectoral, expecto-	Vigils
Nasal	rate	Edible
Olfactory	Pulmonary	Potion
Labial	Cordial	Aliment
Oral	Sanguinary	Vegetable
Dentist	Vein	Animal.
Language		

Farm (Fr. & Lat.)	Arable	Flower
Clown	Crate	Inoculate
Glebe	Seminary	Gem
Graminivorous	Agrarian, acre	Radical, radish
Pré (Fr.)	Foin (Fr.)	Extirpate
Herb	Straw	Succulent
Pasture	Fruit	Cork

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Folio	Perry	Equestrian
Fibre	Prune	Vernal
Pulse	Gland	Equinox
Grain	Vaccinate	Solstice
Butter	Beef (from Fr. & Lat.)	Été (Fr.)
Cheese	Capricorn	Autumn
Malic	Cheval (Fr.)	Hybernation, hiver (Fr.)
Pomme (Fr.)		

Domestic	Refectory	Village
Edifice	Janitor	Avenue
Palace	Portal	Common
Temple	Vestibule	Urbane
Theatre	Postern	Suburban
Tavern	Stable	Factory
Hôtel, hôte (Fr.)	Aviary	Table
Tent	Apiary	Tapestry
Sepulchre	Pavement	Selle (Fr.)
Mausoleum	Cloister	Couteau (Fr.)
Mansion	Convent	Fork
Tower	Monastery (Gr.)	Lamp
Parietal	Conclave	Candle
Toit (Fr.)	Arch	Ligneous
Culminate	Column	Vitreous
Focus	Pillar	Calcareous
Cellar	Capital	Marble
Scale	Architrave	Granite
Cuisine (Fr.)	Base	Pain (Fr.)
Fenêtre (Fr.)	Front	Salt, salary
Chamber	Portico, porch	Veal
Library	Colonnade	Beef
Study, studio	Aqueduct	Carnation
Office	Viaduct	Poultry, pullet
Closet	Pontoon	Oeuf (Fr.)
Pantry	Pier (from Fr. & Gr.)	Cream
Conservatory		Aquatic.
Dormitory		

THE CONNECTION BETWEEN LATIN AND ITALIAN.

The Italian language can be acquired very rapidly by any one who is *well* acquainted with Latin etymology. — Note the following points of comparison between the two languages: —

I. Italian *nouns* are of three classes: —

1. Feminines in *a*, many of which are formed from Latin words of the *first* declension: as, *hora*, *ora*; *musa*, *musa*; *gratia*, *grazia*; *herba*, *erba*. The *plural* ends in *e*, which represents the Latin *æ*; —

2. Masculines in *o*, many of which are derived from masculine and neuter Latin nouns of the *second* and *fourth* declensions: as, *magister*, *maestro*; *aurum*, *oro*; *sepulcrum*, *sepolcro*; *actus*, *atto*; *fructus*, *frutto*; *acus*, *ago*. — *Mano* follows the gender of *manus*. — The plural is in *i*; —

3. Nouns in *e*, many of which represent Latin nouns of the *third* and *fifth* declensions and *usually* follow the gender of their primitives (masculine or neuter being masculine, and feminine remaining feminine): as, *amor*, *amore*; *caro*, *carnis*, *carne*; *imago*, *immagine*; *lex*, *legis*, *legge*; *mensis*, *mese*; *turris*, *torre*; *species*, *specie*. — The plural is in *i*.

Exc. 1. Some Italian nouns in *a* are *masculine*, many of which represent Latin masculines or neuters. These form the plural in *i*: as, *poeta*, *poema*, *pianeta*, *dogma*. Several of these are from nouns of the *third* declension.

Exc. 2. Some Italian nouns in *o* are irregularly formed from primitives of the *third* declension: as, *corpo*, for *corpore*; *petto*, for *pettore*; *tempo*, for *tempore*.

Exc. 3. Some Italian nouns which end in *à*, *è*, *ì*, or *ù*, are really abbreviated forms: as, *età*, for *etate*; *carità*, for *caritate*; *virtù*, for *virtute*; *grù*, for *grue*; *rè*, for *rege*; *dì*, for *die*. Of course such words are alike in both numbers, the root remaining unchanged. — *Tribù* follows the Latin form of the fourth declension.

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*ed Greek
names* **Exc. 4.** Some Italian nouns in *i* are ~~Greek nouns~~ borrowed from ~~the~~ Latin; as, *crisi, eclissi*. These remain unchanged in the plural.

[N. B. Italian nouns are usually formed from the *roots* of the Latin nouns; and for the most part resemble the *ablative* of their primitives.]

II. Adjectives in *o, a*, resemble Latin adjectives of the *first and second* declension, and form their plural in *i, e*. Adjectives in *e* follow Latin adjectives of the *third* declension, and form their plural in *i*: as, *doctus, docta, docti, doctæ, dotto, dotta, dottì, dotte*; *fortis, forte, forti*.

Participles *perfect* have the adjective form in *o*. Verbal forms in *do* are from the Latin *gerund*, and are invariable; those in *ante* and *ente* are from the Latin *present participle*, and follow the declension of adjectives in *e*.

III. Italian *verbs* may be divided into *four* classes:—

1. Verbs in *äre*, after the *first* conjugation in Latin;
2. Verbs in *ére*, after the *second* conjugation in Latin;
3. Verbs in *ere*, with the penult *unaccented*, after the *third* conjugation in Latin;
4. Verbs in *íre* after the *fourth* conjugation in Latin.

Twenty-two verbs, with their compounds, belong to the *second* class; namely, *avere, cadere, calere, capere, dolere, dovere, giacere, godere, parere, persuadere, piacere, potere, rimanere, sapere, sedere, solere, tacere, temere, tenere, valere, vedere, volere*.

The *irregular* verbs bear a strong resemblance to their Latin primitives, and are much more easily remembered by associating them with the ancient forms. (See V. below.)

In Italian grammars the second and third forms are usually classed together, because their tenses are formed alike.

IV. It is difficult to lay down rules for determining the *accented syllable* in Italian words; but any one who pronounces Latin correctly will do well to remember that, as a general rule, the Italian accent falls on the same syllable as the Latin, unless the number of syllables has been changed: e. g. *pictor, -ōris, pittóre*; *patina, pátina*; *ridicŭlus, ridicólo*; *civilis, civíle*; *facílis, fácile*.

V. Latin roots, in passing into Italian words, often change a vowel or consonant. — Note the following changes :—

1. I may become *e* : as, *mittere, mettere* ; *dictus, detto* ; *nix, nivis, neve*.

2. O may become *uo* : as, *buono* ; *focus, fuoco*.

3. U may become *o* : as, *multo, molto* ; *pulvis, polvere* ; *cultus, colto* ; *conductus, condotto*.

4. L may become *i* : as, *plus, più* ; *flos, floris, fiore* ; *placere, piacere* ; *Placentia, Piacenza* ; *plenus, pieno* ; *oculus, occhio*.

5. Au may become *o* : as, *aurum, oro* ; *aut, o or od* ; *ausus, oso*.

6. B may become *v* : as *gubernare, governare* ; *bibere, bere* ; *habere, avere* ; *debere, dovere*.

7. C may become *g* : as, *lacus, lago* ; *acus, ago*.

8. Ci or ti may become *zi* or *z* : as, *patientia, pazienza* ; *beneficium, beneficio* ; *gratia, grazia*.

9. C or g may be doubled : as, *facies, faccia* ; *regere, reggere*.

10. Ct, pt, may become *tt* : as, *actus, atto* ; *aptus, atto* ; *fructus, frutto* ; *tectus, tetto*. Sometimes the *t* only is retained : as, *junctus, giunto* ; *punctum, punto*.

11. X may become *s* or *ss* : as, *saxum, sasso* ; *traxi, trassi* ; *exitus, esito*.

Other changes will easily be detected by a careful student.

TITLES.

The Queen of England is **HER MAJESTY**.

The Prince Consort and the Princes and Princesses of the Blood Royal have the title of **HIS or HER ROYAL HIGHNESS**.

The Peers of the United Kingdom, or of Scotland or Ireland only, are **LORDS**, and their wives are **LADIES**. A

Duke is HIS GRACE; a Duchess is HER GRACE: their children are RIGHT HONORABLE. The *eldest* son usually takes by courtesy his father's *second* dignity; e. g. the Marquess of Granby is son of the Duke of Rutland, Lord Seymour is son of the Duke of Somerset. The *younger* sons prefix, by courtesy, the title of Lord, and the daughters the title of Lady, to their full (Christian and family) name: e. g. Lord John Russell (not Lord Russell) is a younger son of a Duke of Bedford; Lord Charles Wellesley is the younger son of the great Duke of Wellington; Lady Emmeline Stuart-Wortley (not Lady Wortley) is daughter of the Duke of Rutland, and was before marriage Lady Emmeline Manners. The title of Lady is not lost by marriage; the new surname merely replaces the old, and the Christian name is used as before. •

Marquesses and Marchionesses are MOST HONORABLE. Their *sons* and *daughters* take a titular name in the same manner as those of Dukes; e. g. the Earl of Shelburne is son of the Marquess of Lansdowne, the Rev. Lord Charles Paulet is brother of the Marquess of Winchester. All the children are Rt. HONORABLE.

Earls and Countesses are RIGHT HONORABLE, as also the *eldest* son and all the *daughters*, the *younger* sons being only HONORABLE. The *eldest son* takes by courtesy his father's second title; e. g. the present Earl Stanhope was, before his father's death, known as Viscount Mahon. The *daughters* take similar titles to those of a Duke's daughters.

Viscounts and Viscountesses, Barons and Baronesses, are RIGHT HONORABLE. Their children are HONORABLE.

An Archbishop is HIS GRACE the LORD ARCHBISHOP of —; also, MOST REVEREND. The Abp. of Canterbury is Primate of all England; the Abp. of York is Primate of England. There are two Archbishops in Ireland.

A Bishop is the RIGHT REVEREND the LORD BISHOP of —. One or even two of the English Bishops may not be Lords. Archbishops and Bishops sign the Christian name and diocesan name; e. g. Richard Dublin (Abp. Whately).

A Dean is VERY REVEREND. An Archdeacon is VENERABLE.

A Baronet is **SIR**, and **BART.** is often appended to the name. The title descends according to the patent. A knight is **SIR**, and the name of his order is often subjoined to his own name. The title does not descend. After *Sir*, the Christian name must not be omitted. The wife of a baronet or knight is called **LADY** with the surname only; e. g. the widow of Sir John Franklin is Lady Franklin.

Members of the Privy Council, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justices, the Lord Chief Baron, the Speaker of the House of Commons, and some others, are **RIGHT HONORABLE**.

An Ambassador is **HIS EXCELLENCY**. So also, the **Ld. Lieutenant** of Ireland, the Governor-General of Canada, etc.

ESQUIRE is now given to any man of respectability.

The *eldest son* is heir *apparent* (certain, evident), for no better claimant can appear: failing male issue, the next heir is heir *presumptive*.

The sovereign of England is *Defender of the Faith*; the monarch of Spain is *Catholic*; the French kings of the old régime for three centuries were *Most Christian*. The Emperor of Russia is also *Czar*; the Sultan of Turkey is the *Grand Seignior*. The Court of *St. James's* is the English Court; *The Ottoman Porte* designates the Turkish Court.

The Constitution of the United States confers no titles. The President and Vice-President merely receive an official name. But by courtesy persons in high office, as the President, Vice-President, Members of the Cabinet and of Congress, and Judges, are styled **HONORABLE**. The Constitution of Massachusetts confers on the Governor the style of **HIS EXCELLENCY**; and on the Lieutenant-Governor, that of **HIS HONOR**. But the title of **HONORABLE** is allowed by custom to Members of the Executive Council and of the Senate, to the Speaker of the House, to the Judges of most of the Courts, and perhaps to some others. **ESQUIRE**, the appropriate title of Justices of the Peace, has now become a mere complimentary addition. In this country, Bishops (except the Methodist) are called **RIGHT REVEREND**; and are sometimes, but incorrectly, styled Lord Bishops.

THE ENGLISH CONSTITUTION, ETC.

The government of England is an *hereditary monarchy*, very narrowly *limited* by law. The Constitution is not, like that of this country, embodied in one formal document, and its boundaries are not always clear; but it is, nevertheless, the organic law of the land. It may, indeed, be revised and modified at any time by an Act of Parliament, but the English are slow to change their fundamental laws. The principles of the Constitution have been found sufficient from age to age to meet the expanding wants and claims of the people. These principles received an early and authoritative recognition in the Magna Charta of 1215, which ratified some of the most cherished rights of the subject; this was followed in 1297 by the Confirmatio Chartarum. From time to time other concessions were made to the growing spirit of liberty; in particular, the Habeas Corpus Act of 1679 reaffirmed the right of personal freedom; and the Declaration and Bill of Rights of 1689, followed by the Act of Settlement of 1701, may be considered as having firmly established the Constitution. (See Bowen's Documents of the Constitution.)

The most important dates in the political and constitutional history of England are the following:—827, 1066, 1154, 1172, 1215, 1265, 1283, 1315, 1399, 1461, 1485, 1531, 1562, 1588, 1603, 1628, 1642, 1649, 1653, 1660, 1679, 1680, 1688, 1689, 1701, 1706, 1714, 1745, 1783, 1800, 1829, 1832. (See the Chronology, and name the events.)

The law of England is made up of Common and Statute Law. The Common Law is also called *unwritten*, because it is not recorded in formal acts or laws, but is the immemorial usage or custom of the land, as declared by the decisions of the established courts. — Certain of the English courts adopt some portions of the Civil (or Roman) Law, or of the Canon Law; e. g. the Ecclesiastical Courts, and the Admiralty Courts. — The Statute Law is the whole body of Acts, Laws, or Statutes, *passed by the Parliament*, and remaining unrepealed. Of course, Statute Law, when it speaks, speaks authoritatively, and abolishes all usages or customs at variance with itself. The study of the Law has

much more to do with the reports of decisions than with the statute-book; but English history is better studied in the Statutes.

The king of England is the Sovereign: he can do no wrong; he makes treaties; he declares war and peace; he commands the army and navy; he is the fountain of justice; he is the Head of the Church; he appoints the ministers of state; and without his signature no law can be passed.

He is the Sovereign; he is accountable to no man, and dependent on no man; no action can be brought against him in a court of law, and his person is sacred from arrest.

He can do no wrong; that is, he cannot be called to answer for any violation of the laws of the land; but his ministers and advisers alone are held responsible.

He makes treaties; but Parliament may refuse to vote the means for executing them, and his ministers may be impeached for any abuse of their official power or influence.

He declares war; but Parliament may refuse to pay his armies.

He commands the army and navy; but he cannot levy a tax to pay them with, and Parliament may refuse to pass the annual Act which punishes mutiny.

He is the fountain of justice; he (i. e. his ministers) appoints the judges; but he cannot preside in his own courts, he cannot reverse their decisions, he cannot alter a law, and he cannot remove the judges; and if he imprison one of his subjects unlawfully, the injured man may apply for a writ of *habeas corpus*, and the judges will release him.

He is the Head of the Church; by his ministers he appoints the Archbishops, Bishops, and other high dignitaries; but he cannot change the ecclesiastical laws of the land.

He may refuse to sign a bill passed by both Houses of Parliament; but no sovereign has done this for more than a century and a half.

The *order of succession* to the throne is as follows:—

I. The eldest son of the last Sovereign, or his issue. Failing these, the next son, or his issue, and so on. Failing these, the eldest daughter, or her issue. Failing these, the next daughter, or her issue, and so on.

II. If the last Sovereign died without issue, the descent is reckoned from the *last but one*, in the same order as above; if he left no issue, from the last but two, and so on, till a descendant of a previous sovereign is found.

(Trace the descent of the crown from William the Conqueror to Victoria, stating each sovereign's title and pointing out every departure from the regular order of succession.)

No Sovereign of England can be a Roman Catholic or marry one.

Every sovereign takes an oath to govern according to law.

A queen reigning in her own right is *QUEEN REGNANT*; the king's wife is *Queen Consort*; a king's widow is *Queen Dowager*.

The reigning sovereign's eldest son (now Albert Edward) is *PRINCE OF WALES*; the eldest daughter is *PRINCESS ROYAL*. The eldest son is *heir apparent* (i. e. *clear, certain*), for his title is the best possible; but the eldest daughter, or the nearest collateral relative (in case of failure of issue), is only *heir presumptive*, because a better claimant may yet be born.

A *REGENT* is appointed by Parliament, whenever the sovereign is incapable, from nonage or disease, to discharge the duties of his office. Thus the Prince of Wales (afterwards George IV.) was Prince Regent from 1811 to 1820, while his father was insane.

The *PRINCE CONSORT*, that is, the Queen Regnant's husband, has no authority in the State, except what may have been specially conferred on him by act of Parliament.

Laws are made in *PARLIAMENT*, which is composed of King, Lords, and Commons.

The *HOUSE OF LORDS* or *PEERS* is composed of the *Peers of the Blood Royal*, who are now the Prince of Wales, the King of Hanover (as Duke of Cumberland), and the Duke of Cambridge; of the *Lords Spiritual*, who are the two English Archbishops, and twenty-five (now) out of twenty-six Bishops, with three or four Irish representative prelates; and of Dukes, Marquesses, Earls, Viscounts, Barons, to the number of more than four hundred, including the representative peers mentioned below; these and the peers of the blood royal are *Lords Temporal*.

The Peers of the United Kingdom sit in the House of Peers, and cannot be members of the Lower House. The Peers of Scotland, as also those of Ireland, are represented in the Upper House, the former by 16, the latter by 28, of their number. Scotch or Irish Peers, not entitled to a seat in the House of Lords, may be elected to the House of Commons. The present prime-minister, Viscount Palmerston, is an M. P., though an Irish peer. (See the section on *Titles*.)

The Speaker of the House of Lords is regularly the Lord Chancellor for the time being. He sits on a wool-sack.

The House of Lords is the highest Court of Appeal in the realm ; but most cases are left to the votes of the Law Lords, as they are called, who are those who have been raised to the peerage on account of their legal eminence. This House tries all impeachments.

The dignity of a peer is hereditary, according to the manner prescribed in the patent of creation. There are a few *peeresses in their own right*, who of course do not sit in the House of Peers. The king *can* create a peerage for life only.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS consists of 654 members, some of whom represent counties or divisions of counties, and are knights of the shire ; others sit for boroughs ; and there are members for three great universities. This House formerly met in St. Stephen's Chapel.

The members are chosen, not by ballot, but by open vote, and the place where the election is held is called the hustings. No Parliament can last longer than seven years ; but the king may dissolve the Parliament at any time within that period, and order a new election. Annual sessions must be held, in order to provide for the revenue and the government of the army and navy. Parliament may be prorogued from time to time by the sovereign, and each House has the power of adjourning from day to day or from week to week.

All money-bills must originate in the House of Commons. Of course, as the Chancellor of the Exchequer is the minister of finance, he must resign unless he is elected to the Lower House. Every year he introduces his plan or

scheme of revenue, which is called the Budget. — All impeachments originate in this House.

No person accepting an office of emolument under the Crown is allowed to retain a seat in the House of Commons. On every change of the ministry, the new ministers holding seats in the House at the time of their appointment must vacate their seats and seek a reëlection. The Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, a nominal office of emolument, is accepted by any member who wishes to resign his seat. He afterwards resigns the stewardship.

When the ministers have lost the confidence of the House of Commons, which is proved by their being defeated on some important question, they resign, and a new ministry is formed. The sovereign, of course, appoints the new ministers (though he usually intrusts the formation of the ministry to some leading statesman), but he does not attempt to keep them in power after they have decidedly lost the support of the Lower House. He may indeed dissolve the Parliament and so give his ministers one more trial; but he must finally yield to the will of the people.

A Bill is read three times in each House. Each House passes it separately, and it becomes a law when it receives the sovereign's signature.

No member of Parliament can be called to answer out of Parliament for words spoken in debate, or can be arrested on a *civil* suit.

No alien, even though naturalized, can sit in Parliament; and no clergyman can sit in the Lower House.

The members of both Houses (as such) serve without pay.

The principal MINISTERS of the sovereign compose the CABINET. The Prime Minister (or Premier) is at this time the First Lord of the Treasury. Some of the other Cabinet Ministers are the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Lord Chancellor, the Secretaries of State for the Home, Foreign, and Colonial Departments, and the First Lord of the Admiralty. Many of the ministers are not of the Cabinet.

One of the councils of the sovereign is called the PRIVY COUNCIL, which is composed of most of the distinguished public men in the country. It is an old institution, whereas the Cabinet is unknown to the Law.

The REVENUE is derived from taxes, voted by Parliament. The king alone cannot raise money by tax even for his own household. A large proportion of the revenue goes to pay the interest of that enormous public debt, of which by far the greater part has been incurred within a hundred years. Most of this debt is funded and the stock is held in shares, the holders having a right to claim the interest, but not the principal. *Consols*, the common term used in quoting the price of the Public Funds, stands for Consolidated Fund.

The four great courts are the Court of Chancery, of Queen's Bench, of Common Pleas, and of Exchequer. The Lord Chancellor, the Master of the Rolls, the Lords Justices of Appeal, and the Vice-Chancellors sit in the first; the Lord Chief Justice of England (with four puisne justices), in the second; a Lord Chief Justice (with four puisne justices), in the third; and the Lord Chief Baron (with four puisne barons), in the fourth. These courts have long been held (though not exclusively) in Westminster Hall.—The Judges hold during good behavior, and are removable by impeachment.

The Sovereign is the Head of the Church. The Archbishop of Canterbury is Primate of *all* England and Metropolitan. The Archbishop of York is Primate of England. There are twenty-six Bishops, each presiding over his own Diocese. Each of the twenty-eight Dioceses has its Dean and Chapter, who are the council of the Bishop. Archdeacons, of whom there may be several in a Diocese, visit the clergy. Next come the Rural Deans, Parsons or Rectors, Vicars, and Curates (who assist Parsons and Vicars). In Ireland, there are two Archbishops and several Bishops. There are also Colonial Bishops.

The established Church (sometimes called Anglican) of England is Protestant Episcopal (governed by Bishops). The clergy are supported (indirectly) by the State. Those Protestants who do not conform to the established church are called Dissenters, and their places of worship are called Chapels. The creed of the Church of England is the Thirty-nine Articles. (See the year 1562.)

THE AMERICAN CONSTITUTION, ETC.

British North America was colonized by various bodies of emigrants, who sought these shores in the hope of acquiring wealth or avoiding persecution. Each colony held under a grant or a charter, derived mediately or immediately from the crown, without the intervention of Parliament. Some of these communities, however, being favored with more liberal forms of government than the rest, soon manifested a more republican spirit than that of the mother country. The singular circumstances of their new lot fell in with this tendency, and they began to learn the uselessness, at least for a New World, of many time-worn usages of the Old. The English colonists brought with them a stubborn sense of the rights of Englishmen, and a traditional pride in those ancient charters which had been the boast of their fathers. Thus the institutions of these colonies bore a strong and manly resemblance to many of those of Old England. The parentage of the fruit could not be mistaken, but the graft was set into a sturdier and fresher stock.

When the colonies were driven by the obstinate blindness of English statesmen to prove that they had outgrown their infancy, they were not in haste to leave the parental roof; and, when they had left it, they remembered with a discriminating tenacity the best lessons they had learned there. They built their new system not on the ruins of the old, but they built the best part of the old into the new. The several Colonies become so many States, which seemed rather to have grown out of the colonies, than to have supplanted them. Every trace, indeed, of foreign dominion was studiously effaced, and free principles were formally recognized and declared; but the new Constitutions were the oracles of experience and not the dreams of hope. Hence, their great stability and their great pliancy.

The Colonies, once fairly involved in their great struggle with the mother country, soon felt the need of a closer union; and the CONFEDERATION was formed. It was the best contrivance for the time, and in the Congress it gave

the country a collective voice, though it was sometimes dissonant and sometimes almost inarticulate. The Confederation carried us through the Revolution, but it had no creative energy. It landed us alive upon the shore, but could neither clothe nor feed us.

Necessity became the mother of invention, and this apparently spent and bankrupt people rallied once more, and produced an instrument of government, such as the world had never seen. And yet without the English Constitution it could not have been; nor does it suffer any dishonor in being styled its offspring. *Matre pulchrâ filia pulchrior.*

Every great and permanent institution is the growth of time; but, though it begins as an effect, it soon becomes a cause. The very people which had created this CONSTITUTION was soon re-created by it; and history offers hardly a nobler spectacle than the sudden burst of power called out in this youthful nation by a frame of government which it felt was equal not only to its wants, but its energies.

It is not necessary minutely to detail the provisions of the Constitution, as it is so easily referred to. The three great Departments, the LEGISLATIVE, the EXECUTIVE, and the JUDICIAL, are most jealously defined and bounded.

The Legislative Power is lodged in a CONGRESS, the Executive in a PRESIDENT, the Judicial in COURTS independent of the other two.

I. The LEGISLATURE consists (as in England) of two Houses:—

1. The HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,—consisting of members elected by qualified voters [according to districts; in the present decennial period the ratio is one to 93,240, and the number of members 234]. The term is two years, and the members must be at least twenty-five years old, and have been citizens seven years. The presiding officer is a Speaker, elected by the House; he must be one of the members. All money bills and all impeachments originate in this House (as in the Lower House in England).

The federal representative population of the United States is computed by adding to the total number of free persons (excluding untaxed Indians) three fifths of all other persons. [This provision, of course, increases the political weight of the Slave States.]

2. The SENATE,—which is composed of two members from each State, elected by the State legislature. Its presiding officer is the Vice President of the United States, or, in his absence, a President who is a member of the body. Senators are chosen for six years (three Congresses), and one-third of the number go out every second year. They must be at least thirty years old, and have been citizens for nine years.

The Senate (like the English House of Lords) tries all impeachments, and a two-thirds vote is necessary to a conviction. The President's nominations require its confirmation, and no treaty goes into effect till ratified by a two-thirds vote of the Senators voting.

The powers of Congress are very various and extensive; they are particularly detailed in the Constitution. Among them is that of declaring war [but not of making peace, for that is matter of treaty].

A Bill becomes a law, when it has passed both Houses and been signed by the President. If he retains it beyond ten days, it becomes a law without his signature, if the Houses continue in session; and after he has returned it with his objections, it may become a law by a two-thirds vote of both Houses.

The privileges of members of Congress are nearly the same as those of members of Parliament; but the exemption from arrest is more limited as to time.

[Every Congress lasts two years and has two sessions, each beginning on the first Monday of December, and the second ending on the fourth of March.]

[The pay of members is at present eight dollars a day, with an allowance for travelling to and from the seat of government, called mileage. They also frank their letters.)

II. The EXECUTIVE power is lodged in a PRESIDENT. He is chosen every fourth year directly by Electors, who are voted for in their several States, each State having as many electors as it has members in both Houses of Congress. [This election takes place throughout the Union on the same day in the last November of each presidential term.] Should neither of the candidates obtain the vote of a majority of the electors, the choice goes to the House of Representatives, where each State has, for this purpose, one

vote, and a majority of all the States is necessary. The selection is made from the four highest candidates on the electoral returns. [Mr. J. Q. Adams was elected in this way.]

The President must be a natural-born citizen, at least thirty-five years old, and he must have been a resident within the United States for fourteen years.

The President is commander-in-chief of the army and navy; he nominates the most important public officers, but their nomination must be confirmed by the Senate; and he makes treaties, which become the law of the land if they are ratified by two thirds of the Senate (i. e. of the Senators voting).

[He is sworn into office on the fourth of March. Observe that the first year of every presidential term is the year after leap-year; that is, when divided by four, it gives 1 for a remainder.—The President's salary is twenty-five thousand dollars.]

A VICE-PRESIDENT is chosen at the same time and in the same manner as the President, except that the election, if the electors do not give any of the candidates a majority, goes into the Senate, and a majority of the whole number of Senators is necessary to a choice.

In the event of the death, removal, resignation, or inability of the President, the Vice-President takes his place. [By Act of Congress it is provided that, in case of the death both of the President and the Vice-President, the President of the Senate, or in case of his death the Speaker of the House of Representatives, shall discharge the duties of President till a new election by the people can be had.—Two Presidents have died in office, Pres. Harrison in 1841, and Pres. Taylor in 1850.]

The President or Vice-President can be removed by impeachment.

[The CABINET is composed of the five Secretaries (of State, of the Treasury, of War, of the Navy, of the Interior), the Postmaster-General, and the Attorney-General.]

III. The JUDICIARY of the United States consists of a Supreme Court and of such inferior courts as may be estab-

lished by Act of Congress. [At present the Union is divided into Circuits, in each of which a Judge of the Supreme Court holds the courts. Each Circuit contains several Districts, in each of which a District Judge holds his courts; and he sits with the Circuit Judge, when the latter holds a court in his district. — The Supreme Court sits every year at the seat of government.]

The most momentous duty of the Supreme Court is to decide constitutional questions. It may set aside an Act of Congress or of any State Legislature, if contrary to the Constitution of the United States. The Judges hold during good behavior, and can be removed by impeachment.

IV. The Constitution contains several guaranties and prohibitions to protect the liberties of the citizen. The *habeas corpus*, trial by jury, and other valuable safeguards of popular rights are secured, and Congress and the States are strictly forbidden to pass certain laws. In particular, no law is to be passed, impairing the obligation of contracts.

V. Amendments to the Constitution may be made if ratified by three fourths of the legislatures of the several States or by conventions in three fourths of the States; certain previous acts on the part of Congress having been performed.

VI. The great subjects to be disposed of in the Constitutional Convention of 1787, were those of Slavery, State Rights, and the relative influence of the larger and smaller States. The smaller States were protected by the senatorial equality of the States. State Rights were secured from invasion by a reservation of powers not delegated to the United States, and Slave property was secured by leaving the question of emancipation to the separate States. The Slave States were allowed, in apportioning the representation in Congress, to count three fifths of their slaves as constituents; but this was supposed to be balanced by a corresponding increase in the burden of direct taxation. But direct taxation, as a national measure, is now obsolete. The advantage of disproportionate representation is, therefore, wholly unalloyed. A further provision, applicable to slave property, is found in the following paragraph: "No

person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due." This does not apply to slaves taken by their masters from one State into another. By the laws of some of the States such slaves may claim their freedom.

The famous Ordinance of 1787 excluded slavery forever from the territory contained in the angle between the Ohio and the Mississippi Rivers. This is now the area of five States.

The Missouri Compromise related to so much of the Louisiana purchase as was north of 36° 30'.

In Massachusetts, we have a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Executive Council, Senate, and House of Representatives, elected annually by the people. The Supreme Judicial Court is established by the Constitution; the other courts are established by acts of the legislature. There are a Court of Common Pleas, Police Court, etc.; and a Judge of Probate for each county, who attends to the settlement of the estates of deceased persons. The Judges hold during good behavior, and are removable by impeachment, or by the Governor in accordance with an address of the legislature. The Governor has the same veto power as the President, except that he can retain a bill without his signature only five days. The legislature is convened on the first Wednesday of January.

The taxes levied by the National Government are indirect, and consist chiefly of duties on imports. The State taxes are usually direct, and are levied on property. In Massachusetts, we pay a town or city tax, a county tax, and sometimes a State tax.

THE THREE KINGDOMS OF NATURE.

- A. The **ANIMAL** ; consisting of beings endowed with organic life and the power of voluntary motion.
- B. The **VEGETABLE** ; consisting of organized objects, incapable of voluntary motion.
- C. The **MINERAL** ; wholly unorganized, and comprising about sixty elements, with the vast multitude of their compounds ; as, metals, minerals, gases.

Zoölogy describes the *animal* kingdom.

Animal Physiology treats of the functions of animal organs.

Botany describes the *vegetable* kingdom.

Vegetable Physiology treats of the functions of vegetable organs.

Chemistry treats chiefly of composition and decomposition.

Mineralogy describes minerals.

Geology treats of the structure and history of the crust of the earth.

A.

THE ANIMAL KINGDOM.

Dep. I. *Vertebrata*.

Class 1. **Mammalia** (which suckle their young) ; the human race, quadrupeds, etc.

Order *a.* **Carnivora** (flesh-eaters).

b. **Herbivora** (plant-eaters).

c. **Cetacea** (whales, dolphins, etc.).

Class 2. **Birds**.

Order *a.* **Raptores** (birds of prey).

b. **Insessores** (perchers).

c. **Scansores** (climbers).

d. **Rasores** (scratchers).

e. **Cursores** (runners).

f. **Grallatores** (waders).

g. **Natatores** (swimmers).

Class 3. Reptiles.

Order *a.* Rhizodonts.

- b.* Sauria (lizard kind).
- c.* Ophidia (snake kind).
- d.* Chelonia (turtle kind).
- e.* Batrachia (frog kind).

Class 4. Fishes, with *four* orders.Dep. II. *Articulata* (composed of joints or rings).

Class 1. Insects.

Class 2. Worms.

Class 3. Crustacea (as, crabs, lobsters, trilobites).

Dep. III. *Mollusca* (soft-bodied).

Classes 1, 2, 3,—including the cuttle-fish, ammonite, nautilus, snail, clam, oyster, (and shell-fish generally).

Dep. IV. *Radiata* (raying out from a centre).

Classes 1, 2, 3,—including sea-urchins, star-fishes, jelly-fishes, polypi, and zoöphytes generally.)

The *bat* is a *mammal*.

Ruminantia are mammals that *chew the cud*; as, the deer, sheep, goat, ox, camel.

Pachydermata are *thick-skinned* mammals; as, the elephant, the horse.

Marsupial animals have a *pouch* for their young; as, the kangaroo, the opossum.

Testaceous mollusca have a *shell or shells*; *univalve* molluscs have *one shell*; *bivalve* have *two*.

The Infusoria are exceedingly minute animals, mostly microscopic.

The sponge is by some assigned to the animal kingdom, by others to the vegetable.

Ornithology treats of *birds*; Herpetology, of *reptiles*; Entomology, of *insects*; Ichthyology, of *fishes*.

Conchology treats of *shells* and *shell-fish*.

B.

THE VEGETABLE KINGDOM.

Dep. I. *Cryptogamous* (or flowerless) plants ;— Acotyledonous.

- a. Ferns, tree-ferns, (with fronds).
- b. Mosses.
- c. Lichens ; as, tree-moss, etc.
- d. Algæ, or sea-weeds.
- e. Fungi ; as, mildew, toadstools, mushrooms.

Dep. II. *Phanerogamous* (or flowering) plants ;—

Class 1. Monocotyledonous, Endogenous ; with parallel-veined leaves ; e. g. grasses, palm, banana, orchis. Multiples of *three*.

Class 2. Dicotyledonous, Exogenous ; with netted leaves ;— including most of our common trees and plants. Multiples of *five*.

(The Linnæan System classifies plants chiefly according to the number and grouping of the *stamens and styles*. The termination *andria* points to the *stamens* ; *gynia*, to the *styles*. The Natural System, which is now more in favor, takes into account the *structure* of the *whole* plant. Explain the following terms :— calyx, corolla, sepal, petal, stamen, anther, style, stigma, ovary, carpel, capsule, radicle, plumule, midrib, stomata.)

C.

THE MINERAL KINGDOM.

This contains about sixty elements, of which the chief are, among the

Non-metallic ;— Hydrogen, Oxygen, Nitrogen, Carbon, Sulphur : among the

Metallic ;— Calcium, Potassium, Sodium, and the common metals.

The elements form various compounds ; Water is a compound of Hydrogen and Oxygen ; the Air is a *mixture* of

Nitrogen and Oxygen, but *contains* carbonic acid and ammonia, both of which are compounds.

Compounds of oxygen and some other element are called *oxides*. The oxides of calcium, potassium, sodium, are lime, potash, soda; the last two of which are *alkalies*. Ammonia, the *volatile alkali*, is a compound of Nitrogen and Hydrogen.

Carbon, Hydrogen, Oxygen, and Nitrogen are the four principal constituents of *animal* and *vegetable* matter.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

Every exercise in composition will be an exercise in *handwriting* also. It must be written in a clear, neat hand, and on letter paper of full size. A *margin*, at least an inch wide, must be ruled off at the right hand of every page. Every theme must be folded once *lengthwise*, and the writer's name placed on the back, the Christian name being written without alteration. The corrections must be made in *ink*, and the manuscript defaced by them as little as possible. When a material alteration in the form of a sentence or period is required, the substitute must be *written out in full* by itself.

The *subject* must be exactly copied, and put at the head of the exercise. The first line of every paragraph must begin more to the right than the subsequent lines. In translating from the French, care must be taken not to be misled by the French spelling. In correcting an exercise, this paper of directions must be consulted.

Every exercise which appears to be carelessly written, or which is decidedly incorrect in spelling or grammar, will be returned, and another must be prepared in its place.

The following marks will be used in correcting the exercises: —

Cf. Cf. denotes an Inconsistency, or calls for a Comparison of two passages.

Cp. requires a Capital letter.

d (*i. e. dele*) strikes out a point, word, or passage.

E. denotes an Error.

Gr. denotes a violation of Grammar, particularly of Etymology or Syntax.

Id. denotes a departure from the English Idiom.

Ms. denotes an ill-written Manuscript, or carelessness in copying.

Man. refers to this Manual.

O. denotes bad Spelling.

Ob. denotes Obscurity or Ambiguity.

P. denotes incorrect or imperfect Punctuation.

Par. denotes the beginning of a Paragraph.

Pr. denotes Impropriety in the use of a word or phrase.

Qu. questions a statement.

R. means Re-write.

S. denotes a change in the construction of a Sentence or Period.

T. indicates bad Taste.

Tns. denotes a wrong Tense.

Tr. requires a Transposition.

A caret points out an Omission.

A cross indicates a fault of any kind, the detection of which is left to the writer of the exercise.

1, 2, 3, etc., denote too frequent Repetition.

The *rules in this manual* will be referred to by their subjects and the number of the rule. When a rule has been broken, it must be *committed to memory anew and recited*.

Parallel lines, if not crossed, are a sign of approbation; if crossed, of disapprobation.



